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and

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the Integration of Women in Development

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3-7 December 1979.

LO/NAIROBI

PROVISIONAL DRAFT SUMMARY OF ON-GOING AND PLANNED PROJECTS OF UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS FOR THE INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN THE AFRICA REGION

79-3151

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P R E A M B L E

1. The need for concerted action to promote the advancement of women has been expressed by policy-making bodies of the United Nations for the past ten years. In 1970, the General Assembly, by resolution 2716(XXV) invited all organs and agencies within the United Nations system to co-operate in achieving the objectives and targets enumerated in the Programme of Concerted International Action for the Advancement of Women. In 1975, the General Assembly reiterated this call for concerted action (resolution 3520 (XXX), and such action was further urged by the ECA Conference of Ministers held in Nairobi, February 1975 (resolution 269 xii).

2. In 1977, United Nations agencies and organizations participating in the Regional Conference on Implementation of Plans of Action for Women and Development, held in Nouakchott, Mauritania, agreed that an interagency group at the Africa regional level should be established for the purpose of co-ordinating activities for women in development in the Region. The Social Development Division of ECA, and the Training and Research Centre for Women, took the initiative in organizing the first United Nations regional inter-agency meeting on women in development. This meeting was held in Addis Ababa 30-31 March 1978. Its major functions were agreed to be:

a) To classify and co-ordinate projects within the Africa Region into a coherent programme

b) To co-operate with all interested bodies for the planning and development of programmes, and in identifying new areas of co-operation and

c) To review progress, and report on plans and activities of the Region to appropriate United Nations bodies, establishing two-way relationships.

3. At this "First Meeting of the United Nations Interagency Working Group on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa," it was decided to develop a Summary of On-going and Planned Activities for the Integration of Women in Development, reflecting the priorities of the Region as contained in the Plan of Action for Africa. In accordance with the recommendation of the Working Group, this Summary has been compiled for discussion at the Meeting of the Interagency Working Group due to be held in Lusaka on 1 December 1979. The Summary takes into consideration, as proposed by the Working Group, overall development efforts, and not just "Women's Programmes".

Purpose

4. The purposes of this Summary are:

(i) to enable the agencies to exchange information and co-ordinate their activities concerning the status of women in the process of developing the African countries;

(ii) to enable the United Nations agencies to regularize their participation in the activities of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW);

(iii) to enable the ATRCW to effectively plan joint programmes in co-ordination with other agencies;

(iv) to demonstrate to national Governments that efforts are being made to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations agencies in Africa.

Presentation

5. This Summary is presented as an aid for the concerted action required of United Nations agencies and organizations in achieving the objectives of the Plan of Action for Africa.

Information requested for the Summary has been received from: UN/ECA, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO and the World Bank. Other activities included in the Summary are those relating to the Africa Region, which have been extracted from the Revised Global Synthesis of Organizations' Activities and Programmes Relating to the Advancement of Women. References to the Global Synthesis are given in parenthesis.

6. There are four main parts to this Summary: Preamble, Part I, Part II, and an Annex-Directory of Projects with indices, by country and by agency. A list of the MULPOC groupings appears at the end.

The Preamble gives the background to this Summary, and includes its Purpose, Presentation, and a Table summarizing the projects listed.

7. PART I gives a summarized description and brief analysis of projects to achieve the Plan of Action for Africa. The information is given under the objective headings of the Plan of Action. Also included in this section are Directiv s for future action; with an indication of priorities.

8. PART II gives General Information on the United Nations agencies and organizations participating in the Plan of Action for integration of women in development in the Africa Region. The information includes a brief policy statement relating to the integration of women in development, especially in Africa, and a description of the various organizational machineries.

9. Annex - Directory of Projects. This section gives details of on-going and planned activities of the agencies in each country. The countries are in MULPOC groupings. The activities are briefly described under the objective headings and include projects which started in 1977, or are planned to commence at any date up to 1985. Those which started earlier but are expected to continue through 1979/1980 are also included. The financing body, the executnng organization and details of expenditure are also stated when the information is available. The activities are numbered consecutively from 1 to 482 and the executing agency is indicated in the left margin.

10. The eight objective headings which correspond with the Plan of Action for Africa are: (A) Education and Training; (B) Employment; (C) Communications and Mass Media; (D) Health, Nutrition and Social Services; (E) Population; (F) Research, Data Collection Analysis; (G) Legislative and Administrative Measures and (H) Special Projects: (i) Integrated rural development projects;

(ii) Appropriate technology, and (iii) Other important activities (e.g. human rights).

11. Activities such as research, studies, workshops, training programmes, fellowships and food aid which are undertaken by the agencies and organizations on a country-group, regional or inter-regional basis are described under each of the objective headings in the Annex with the sub-heading "Inter-Regional and Regional Activities of United Nations agencies and organizations." These Multi-national projects make an important contribution to the integration of women in development in the States involved. There are indicis to the Annex - country and agency

TABL

This Table does

	Educat. and Training A	Employ-ment B	Co cat M.M
i) Eastern and S. Africa MULPOC (Lusaka) (18 countries)	48	24	
ii) North African MULPOC (Tangiers) (6 countries)	6	12	
iii) West African MULPOC (Niamey) (16 countries)	37	12	
iv) Great Lakes Community MULPOC (Gisenyi) (3 countries)	4	1	
v) Central African MULPOC (Yaounde) (6 countries)	11	2	
TOTAL	106	51	

1. Summary of Activities

not include projects done on a Regional basis.

uni-ons edia	Health Nutr. & S.Serv. D	Popul-ation E	Research Data Coll. Anely. F	Legisl. and Admin. G	Special Prog. a) Integr. Rural Devel.	b) Appropriate Technology
	26	4	12	2	7	7
	4	2	4	2	4	2
	29	3	10	6	19	11
	4	-	1	1	3	-
1	7	2	1	- --	5	-
0	70	11	28	10	38	20

PART I - ANALYSIS OF PROJECTS TO ACHIEVE THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR AFRICA

A. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

12. Education and Training is the special concern of UNESCO, ILO, FAO and ECA/ATRCW. A training element is, however, included in most of the activities of the United Nations agencies and organizations operating in the Region. UNESCO's activities are particularly geared towards achieving equal access and opportunity for both sexes in education and training of all types and at all levels. ILO promotes the equitable and effective participation of women and men in economic life and, in the Africa Region, is particularly active in technical and vocational training. The main aspect of FAO's educational activities is the training of nutrition workers and extensionists, and the training of personnel responsible for the formulation and implementation of nutrition plans and programmes.

13. Education and training is an important element in the long-range objective of the ECA's Training and Research Centre for Women, which is to assist and encourage member States of the ECA to raise living standards, especially in rural areas. Accordingly, the Centre has a comprehensive set of disciplines and activities within the framework of the Plan of Action for the Africa Region. In this regard mention is made of two large current overall projects: The Subregional Committees on the Integration of Women in Development at the ECA/ATRCW Multinational Programming and Operational Centres for Gisenyi, Lusaka, Niamey and Yaounde. The purpose of these is to incorporate into the relevant MULPOC work programme activities related to the integration of women in development. The African Women's Development Task Force which was started by the ECA/ATRCW in 1975 is the other comprehensive project for the training of women in the Region.

14. All of the projects and activities described under "Education and Training" aim at increasing the participation of women, in the Africa Region, in national development plans and programmes. They are the outcome of many years of co-operation between the United Nations agencies and Governments in the Region, and an analysis of the projects indicate that they are getting to the root of the under-development problem and are laying the foundation for economic growth, better health, and education and training for the great masses. There are a number of on-going Training Centres for women in the Region, such as the National Training Centre for Angolan Women (ATRCW), the Botswana Training Centre (ILO), and the Training Centre in Somalia (UNESCO and UNICEF). Projects such as these have been preceeded by seminars, conferences and workshops - smaller activities that interest and train women. This preliminary activity is very important and contributes to better designing of projects that will enable women in particular, to contribute more effectively to the satisfaction of the basic needs of their families. It also helps to demonstrate to Governments what can be done to improve and develop local conditions.

15. At present in North and Central Africa most of the activities in the field of education and training are of a short term nature, and include seminars, workshops and grants in the Cameroons, the Congo and Gabon respectively. Studies and surveys are being undertaken in Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia. In the Sudan, the main training centre is the Institute for Agricultural Technicians, supported by FAO. There are also a number of Youth Centres - 17 were operational by the end of 1977, and a total of 63 are planned to be in full operation by 1983. These are supported by ILO and UNDP. The immediate objective in these MULPOC areas is to interest Governments in development plans and to train women and the youth. The ATRCW, in this regard, acts as a catalyst by providing the initial incentives such as seminars, and workshops for skill development and these have proved to be a source of inspiration to the rural women.

16. In the Eastern and Southern African MULPOC, which is comprised of 18 countries, the activities are now mainly designed for the development of skills to a recognised standard of proficiency. In Botswana, for example, FAO has developed a Diploma level home economics training programme at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Botswana and Swaziland. Many Governments are aiming at having National Training Centres to ensure the continuous teaching of technical skills, and such Centres have been established in Angola, Lesotho, Tanzania and Somalia. In Zambia there is a Centre for Horticulture Training, and in the Sudan an Institute for Agricultural Technicians.

17. National educational reforms are underway in many countries, for example, Gambia, Benin, Botswana, Niger and Upper Volta and most of these projects are being supported by UNDP, UNICEF and the World Bank. The aim is to bring educational systems in line with national objectives to reduce unemployment and to meet the objectives of socio-economic policy.

B. EMPLOYMENT

18. Employment is the particular concern of ILO, whose on-going activities include technical co-operation, research, data collection and analysis, and regional meetings to promote by law and practice equality of employment opportunities and treatment of women. Both ILO and FAO are carrying out projects for the promotion of co-operative education and training for the development of skills, thus aiming at increasing economic opportunities for women mainly in rural areas. UNICEF and UNESCO are also concerned with the organization of co-operatives. In Tanzania, and in West Africa, FAO is developing a programme for the provision of banking and credit facilities for women. At the village-level, the ECA/ATRCW, in co-operation with FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank, is developing and promoting low-cost technologies in an effort to economically enhance the life of the women in the village.

19. The ILO is undertaking a study of the services and facilities needed to achieve a better equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers in developing countries; this study should be useful in promoting the objectives for employment of women in the Africa Region (ILO-3.3.7).

20. Most of the "Employment" projects are designed to improve the skills of women so that they may be better able to engage in economic processes. In the Eastern and Southern countries of the Region women are being trained in skills such as blanket weaving, pottery making, building materials and handicrafts. This training is going on in Ethiopia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland. A follow-up to the skills improvement is the introduction of co-operatives, and this is being encouraged by the ATRCW in Ethiopia, and by the UNDP in Swaziland. Funding the on-going new enterprises is always of concern.

21. An interesting project assisted by FAO, is the provision of credit by the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank to women in the Ujamaa Villages for the purchase of household devices. In Malawi the World Bank is financing a Government project with a loan of $9.2 million to raise agricultural productivity and up-grading existing farmer training centres. This should be of great benefit to women who do more than 60% of the total work-time in full-work, marketing livestock care and rural construction.

22. In Mozambique FAO is initiating a comprehensive programme to develop forestry and forest industries. Research on the participation of women in economic activities is being undertaken by the ILO in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho.

23. There seems to be little or no activity in skill development for employment in Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Mauritius, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia.

24. In North Africa the ILO/ATRCW has carried out a study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. A handicrafts survey was undertaken in Tunisia. These studies are to be followed by national workshops.

25. The ILO has a project for a co-operative in the Juba area of the Sudan and a Rugs and Carpet Co-operative Society in Sudan, has been established by the ILO/ATRCW.

26. It is hoped that further projects based on studies undertaken will soon be designdd for the countries in this MULPOC area.

27. In the West African MULPOC the three largest employment projects are the fish processing in the Ivory Coast, Salt Extraction in Niger, both by the ATRCW and the wool production at the Handicraft Centre in Mauritania.

28. The ILO has undertaken a feasibility study of pottery in the Ivory Coast, and research of women in economic activities in Upper Volta. No report of activities in "employment" has been received from Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo. These countries have, however, participated in workshops and seminars on women in development, and no doubt there are plans for economic projects to be implemented.

29. In the Great Lakes Community, a workshop was held in Burundi for training in co-operatives and Marketing. It would be interesting to know what activities agencies are planning for Rwanda and Zaire in this field. At the present stage, further workshops and seminars might be required.

30. In the Central African MULPOC, a Handicrafts Survey which included Cameroon, and a co-operative training workshop in the Congo conducted by ATRCW/ILO are the only projects listed under "employment". This MULPOC area will however, benefit from the many projects planned by the ECA/ATRCW, ILO and UNESCO for the Region. These include assistance in introducing consumer production and marketing co-operatives for women, pilot projects with focus on specialized skills, and regional workshops.

C. COMMUNICATIONS AND MASS MEDIA

31. The importance of the mass media in influencing and shaping attitudes concerning the roles of men and women in society is recognized by all the United Nations agencies and organizations. UNESCO and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs deal more specifically with the position of women in the mass media. In 1978 the Centre, in co-ordination with UNESCO, held an international seminar on women and the mass media.

32. In the Africa Region, the ECA/ATRCW is undertaking a series of studies which is expected to generate wider understanding of the present contribution of African women to their societies, and to laying the basis for action programmes.

33. The ECA is also promoting Sub-regional and Regional workshops on research needs and techniques in relation to women, and is presently seeking funds for this project. Information material (bulletin, booklets, wall-sheets, films and slides), aimed at creating general awareness of women's role in development are being produced and given wide dissemination by a number of United Nations organizations particularly: WHO, UNDP, WFP, ILO and FAO. With regard to technical co-operation, the ATRCW and UNESCO plan to offer a feature service on women in development in Africa.

34. Many of the activities in the field of Communications/Mass Media are undertaken by the agencies on a multi-national or regional basis and include publications, films, feature and photographic services for the education and promotion of women. The agencies most involved in this are UNESCO, ILO, ECA and WFP. Study tours, seminars and workshops are being organized by UNESCO/ATRCW mainly in EWest Africa. Research is being undertaken by UNESCO on the impact of the mass media on women's role and status. A particularly interesting project is the "Radio rurale" in Guinea Bissau supported by UNICEF. This is a radio-rediffusion programme on subjects of health, education, the promotion of women, etc.

35. Indigenous women's organizations can be important vehicles for the distribution and/or exchange of materials, information and project ideas. These groups can also help to carry out projects and help to bring the rural women into the mainstream of development.

36. It is observed that the Communications/Mass Media activities are mainly "promotional", in that they aim at creating an awareness of women as equal partners in the development process. Training programmes for developing

the techniques of communication for people unexposed to the mass media are lacking. Correct communication techniques are important for imparting information to rural women, in order to achieve results. It should be noted that communication is the link between policy and progress. UNESCO is, however, carrying out a study of the use of communication media and techniques in rural development (see item 451) and the activities are co-ordinated with FAO, ILO and other agencies. A follow-up to this study could be the inclusion of a communications technique course in training programmes.

D. HEALTH, NUTRITION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

37. Health, nutrition and social services are essential for the full participation of women in development programmes. Consequently, in the Plan of Action for the Africa Region one of the main objectives is that these services should be integrated into overall development plans for the Region. The main contributors in this field are: WHO, FAO, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA. In 1977, WHO, in collaboration with UNICEF, launched an expanded 5-year programme on immunization. The estimated cost amounted to $72,685,000. It is expected that the African Region will benefit from this global project (7.1.5, 7.2.13*). In 1977 and 1978, WFP provided food aid for 3 million expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in 35 projects located in 28 countries - mainly LDC's and MSA's. The estimated cost of this aid was $85 million. Activities were co-ordinated with WHO, FAO, UNFPA and UNICEF, as well as appropriate voluntary agencies, (7.2.33*).

38. With regard to technical co-operation, FAO is assisting the Libyan Government with the establishment of a Regional Food and Nutrition Applied Research and Training Centre. The project started in 1977. (7.4.9*).

39. In the field of research, WHO is carrynng out a programme in approximately 70 countries on all aspects of human reproduction. The budget provisions for this project amount to $13 million in 1977.

40. At the country level, FAO and UNICEF executed projects in Eastern and Southern Africa. Reports on activities have not been received for Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, and Swaziland.

41. FAO has many nutritional activities in North Africa. Projects in West Africa seem to be fairly well distributed and all the agencies concerned with health, nutrition and social services are active in this subregion. In Central Africa, feeding projects undertaken by WFP seem to predominate. There seems to be an opportunity for inter-agency co-operation in this country.

42. The ATRCW has an on-going programme of itinerant training workshops throughout the Region.

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*/ These numbers refer to the projects as numbered in the Global Synthesis.

43. UNICEF is supporting services for the health and nutrition of women and children in most of the countries in the Region. With regard to the Eastern and Southern African MULPOC, in Botswana UNICEF's Immunisation Programme, which commenced in 1978, will continue indefinitely. UNICEF also supports day care centres and health services in Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Tanzania, and Zambia. Health projects predominate in Botswana, Ethiopia and Kenya. In Botswana, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO and the World Bank have MCH projects and projects for training nurses, etc. It is not known how co-ordinated these programmes are. In Tanzania a Pharmaceutical Industry, funded by UNDP is to be established, and this will be executed by UNIDO.

44. In North Africa, FAO is providing technical assistance and equipment to the Regional Food and Nutrition Applied Research and Training Centre in Libya. FAO also assists the National Nutrition Programmes in the Sudan and is carrying out a nutrition programme at the Institute Hassan II in Morocco. These are the three main health projects in this MULPOC.

45. From a look at the projects reported, the emphasis in West Africa seems to be on training public health workers and in nutrition education. UNIDO, UNFPA, WHO, FAO and UNICEF are working closely with several Governments in the area in health and nutrition projects. Some of the countries involved are Benin, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Gambia and Togo. In Guinea, Cape Verde and Upper Volta, UNIDO is assisting with the local manufacture of medicines. In Upper Volta, a Regional Pharmaceutical Centre for Western Africa is to be established, and the project includes the training of personnel. In Senegal, UNICEF has a number of projects including training of midwifes and equiping rural maternity centres, the provision of hand pumps for water, and nutrition projects.

46. In Burundi and Rwanda, UNICEF and the UNDP are assisting the Governments with their nutrition projects. FAO also has a project in nutrition in Rwanda. In the Central African Republic, WFP, WHO and UNDP are supporting many projects for basic health care, child care, feeding of school children and nutrition. In the Cameroons, UNIDO and UNDP are assisting in the development of the production of vaccines.

47. On a Regional basis, the ATRCW provides in-service training in the field of nutrition, and UNICEF offers health education as part of several activities and assists in nutrition programmes. WHO and UNICEF collaborate in a number of family health and immunization programmes in the Region, and WFP undertakes in collaboration with many agencies its food programme.

48. There seems to be concern for states to produce their own pharmaceuticals, and to up-grade their health services. Many agencies are working in the health field in the Region and it might be feasible to have a sub-committee to look into inter-agency co-operation in the health sector.

E. POPULATION

49. In the Plan of Action for Africa, the close inter-relation of social, economic and demographic factors is noted. It is further observed that a decisive factor in achieving the full participation of women in development process is "enabling women to determine, in relation to work and family values, when and how often to bear children". Such an objective is achieved mainly through communication. Consequently, activity in this field includes study tours, workshops, training courses, surveys and assistance to governments in programme planning; and this is often on an inter-regional or country-group basis.

50. Emphasis is, however, shifting from assistance with short-term training to establishing regular courses in existing institutions. In this regard, a closer study could be given to areas where better family living training can be strengthened and incorporated into national long-term planning.

51. Most of the population activities in the Region are undertaken by ECA/ATRCW, FAO and UNESCO. The ATRCW, in order to integrate population/family life education concepts into its overall programme, now has a PBFL component. Other United Nations agencies do, however, aim at introducing family planning into their programmes, particularly those concerned with comprehensive family health and care.

52. On a world-wide basis, UNFPA provides $80 million a year for assistance to population activities in over 100 countries (8.3.1). WFP, whilst providing food-aid for expectant mothers and children, also aims at introducing family planning. In Swaziland and Tanzania FAO has on-going programmes for better family living.

53. On a regional basis, study tours, specialized workshops and research studies are carried out by the ATRCW, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO. Studies are being undertaken by UNESCO on "Family Structure, Status of Women and Fertility" in Tunisia, and in Kenya a study is being made of the effects of female education on fertility.

54. In the four years, 1980-1983 priority emphasis will be given by the FAO/PBFL Population Component established within the ATRCW to requests for population/family life education and training activities and small scale projects for better family life in French- and Portuguese- speaking African countries.

55. It is interesting to note that research findings to date have not demonstrated conclusively the direction of the causal linkage between reduced fertility and increased opportunities for women.

F. RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

56. In planning for the integration of women in development, it was observed that indicators which would explain the situation of women were not readily available.

57. The ATRCW has, however, prepared (1977-1979) indicators of the integration of women in development for Kenya, Liberia, Mali and Tanzania. Studies have also been undertaken in agriculture, women and law, traditional technologies, and other fields. For example in Ethiopia the ATRCW has undertaken studies in improving water supplies, and of traditional technologies used by women in Ethiopia. Besides country reports, the ATRCW has, among others, prepared studies on women, law and agrarian reform in Mozambique; and in Nigeria studies of women in agriculture, and of women in law have been made. A study is being done of the traditional market places in Ghana, and also one on women in agriculture. The ATRCW is also sponsoring research on the Impact of Apartheid on Southern African Women. UNESCO has undertaken a series of studies on the position of women in Morocco and also in Mali. In Benin UNESCO has completed a study on the causes and the number of girl drop-outs from school. In co-operation with the ECA/Ruzizi Valley Development Scheme, the ATRCW is undertaking a study of women and agriculture in the Ruzizi Valley - Rwanda, Burundi and Zaire.

58. As data collection is encouraged as a part of all programmes, this activity is accordingly reported in the various objective areas. Only research which is relevant to the general situation of women is summarized in the section: Research, Data Collection and Analysis. Most of this research is done by UNESCO, the United NationslResearch Institute for Social Development, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and the ECA/ATRCW, who are developing indicators and data collection methods with a view to assessing women's conditions and their integration and participation in the development process. The principal objective is to promote the inclusion in national development plans of measures designed to ensure the full integration of women in society and to develop monitoring systems to assess the progress achieved.

G. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

59. Legislative and administrative measures are seen as instruments in achieving the full integration of women in the development process. As observed in the Plan of Action for Africa, "The passage of laws, the enactment of administrative measures, and the enforcement of these can open up equal opportunities and equal responsibilities for women in the economic, social, political and cultural life of their countries." This activity is undertaken on the global level of UNCSDHA, United Nations Division of Human Rights, ILO and UNESCO.

60. The United Nations is carrynng out activities to increase the number of women in policy and decision making positions at national levels. At the Regional level, UNECA, ATRCW, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO undertake activities aimed at increasing women's participation in public life, in law enforcement, in judiciary correctional systems and in creating awareness of the status

rights, role and place of women. This is done through seminars, leadership training and by providing advice.

61. Assistance in establishing national machineries for the integration of women in development has been the main activity of the ATRCW in Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Burundi, and it is expected that this will be followed by the establishment of national machineries. A study by ATRCW on "Women and the Law in Nigeria" has been completed and is awaiting publication. The ATRCW has also undertaken research in Mali and Tunisia on the Status of Women.

62. Seminars on "National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development" are planned for 1980 in Liberia, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Zaire, Chad and Equatorial Guinea and Swaziland.

63. The UNDP and UNICEF, as well as the ATRCW, have projects for helping to strengthen women's bureaux, organization and policy making.

64. It would appear that the activities which are being undertaken in the legislative and administrative areas are establishing national recognition for the contribution women can make to accelerate development.

H. SPECIAL PROJECTS

65. There are three sections for activities under special projects: 1) Integrated Rural Development Programmes, 2) Appropriate Technology and 3) other important activities (such as human rights). Appropriate technology and skills are inherent in programmes for development in the rural areas, thus causing some overlapping of (1) and (2), however, when the emphasis is on appropriate technology, the project is listed in this section.

66. FAO is concerned with both rural development and appropriate technology and are assisting with a number of projects in the Region. ATRCW, ILO and UNICEF are also very active in these fields, and it would seem that there are possibilities for further co-operation in Somalia, Mali, Upper Volta, Benin and Burundi.

67. With regard to (3) other important activities, those listed include the ATRCW's Legal Defence Fund for Women Victims of Apartheid and Minority Rule in Southern Africa, and an Industrial Promotion Bureau for Chad.

68. 1) Integrated Rural Development Programmes.

In North Africa the ECA/ATRCW have been undertaking studies for projects aimed at introducing new technologies in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco; and the ATRCW has held a workshop for rural women in development in Khartoum, Sudan. No long-range project for integrated rural development appears to have been implemented as yet.

69. In Eastern and Southern Africa and in West Africa, a number of training programmes for young farmers have been established by FAO. In Nigeria, for instance, FAO is assisting the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to plan a home economics extension programme; and FAO is also assisting in establishing a Diploma course in Home Economics at the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre. The education and training of

workers in community development is undertaken by FAO and UNDP in Benin, Liberia, and the Upper Volta. In Niger the ATRCW and VFDW are undertaking a project for the settlement of ex-nomadic populations and rebuilding of the environment. It is expected that the women and other members of the newly settled community will be able to grow crops in an agricultural setting.

70. With regard to rural development, it is quite clear that women are a force in the rural economy, but what to do to improve their situation is a systematic way is less clear. However, it has been observed that is the villages "it is more important that everybody should produce something, rather than a few producing much." And this could be a guiding principle for inter-agency action.

71. 2) Appropriate Technology

National surveys and studies of existing technologies have been undertaken by ATRCW in Sierra Leone and Ethiopia, and are planned for Egypt and Tunisia; and workshops on the transfer of technology through women's groups have been conducted in Kenya, Botswana and Tanzania in co-operation with UNICEF. In Niger, a survey is being made for the extraction of salt, and in Sierra Leone these projects have been implemented: an oil press project, and a rice development project. A fish processing project is planned for Ivory Coast. The ATRCW also has a grinding mill project in the Upper Volta.

72. Demonstration, testing and training is important in introducing new technologies in rural communities, and it would seem that a number of workshops need to be conducted to get the interest of rural women in other States so that appropriate long-term projects can be designed. As conditions are similar in many parts of Africa, it is probable that successful pilot projects can be followed up in similar places.

73. 3) Special Projects - Other important activities, e.g. human rights. In this field, UNESCO has undertaken research on women's special, economic and political status in Rhodesia and on the status of African women under apartheid in South Africa, and Namibia. ATRCW has set up a Legal Defence Fund for women victims of apartheid and minority rule in Southern Africa - the countries involved are South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

74. In Senegal the FAO has contributed to the digging of wells in rural areas and to drought relief.

75. In order to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main MULPOC work-programmes, the ECA/ATRCW has set up Committees on the Integration of Women in Development and is recruiting women in development co-ordinators at the Lusaka, Niamey, Yaounde and Gisenyi MULPOCs.

DIRECTIVES FOR FUTURE ACTION

76. The strengthening of inter-agency co-operation so as to attain maximum results should be foremost in all activity planned for the Africa Region. With this in mind attention could be directed to countries and sub-regions where there is at present most activity - so that the activities and projects can be co-ordinated and intensified by interagency action, and also to the countries where there is least activity - so that plans for new activities can be co-ordinated. The most pressing fields for review are those of education and training for women, employment and health, which, importantly are the three areas of emphasis for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women. From available figures, 60 percent of all activities for development fall within these fields, but in the Africa Region the activities are concentrated in East and West Africa.

77. The objectives of the Africa Plan of Action fall broadly into two groups:

GROUP I	GROUP II
Education and Training	Communications/Mass Media
Employment	Population
Health	Research, Data Collection and Analysis
Integrated Rural Development	Legislative and Administrative Measures
Appropriate Technology	Human rights and other important activities.

78. Group I fall together because the working techniques are similar and activities in these fields have been going on for many years, but they are not evenly distributed throughout the Region. The Great Lakes Community, Central Africa and Southern Africa seem to be the areas with fewer projects. Group II are fields in which studies and research predominate, and the objectives are achieved mainly through seminars, workshops, publications and study tours. The activities of some of the agencies in these fields appear to be similar, and a review by the Interagency Working Group might reveal areas for co-ordination.

79. Communications: One of the lowest fields of activity in the Africa Region is Communications/Mass Media. Keeping in mind that communication is the link between research and policy on the one hand, and progress, which in this context can be equated with the "integration of women in development", on the other, the figures indicate that the need for better communication techniques in the Region is urgent. The inclusion, therefore, of training in communications techniques in development programmes might be worth considering by all agencies. An intensified programme for the exchange of information between areas, and the sharing of project successes should also be pursued.

80. In-Training of Women in Southern Africa: This is a new area of action where a co-ordinated plan could be implemented. At present, the ATRCW has developed a project to assist with the training of women in technical skills at the National Training Centre for Angolan Women - a project of the Organizations of Angolan Women (see item 1). The ATRCW is also organising training programmes and study tours for women in Southern Africa Liberation Movements, and is arranging scholarships for women of Southern Africa,

including Angola. Other agencies may wish to be involved in these projects for women in Southern Africa.

81. Clean Water: Water is a serious problem in many parts of Africa, and it is so important for good health and development. Three UNICEF water projects are reported - in Kenya, Senegal and Tanzania, and a major new one (VFDW/UNICEF) has been proposed for Angola. Water is a subject which agencies may wish to look at more closely and co-operatively. It is, of course, presumed that "water" is considered in integrated rural development projects, but this should be specified.

82. Income-generating projects: such as those promoting handicrafts, particularly "tie and dye", are in abundance, and are important. But if they are to be avenues for increasing employment and family income, factors such as good marketing and quality control should be ensured. Further training programmes should, therefore, increasingly emphasize these factors.

83. Appropriate Technology: In rural areas, the introduction of labour-saving technologies for women, such as grinding mills and water pumps, affect the whole community and make a difference to the way of life of everyone in the community. The "introduction" therefore is important for the maintenance and sustaining of the new technologies, and in this regard the full support of groups and organisations functioning in the area should be sought. This is where a "communications" programme could be of assistance.

PART II - GENERAL INFORMATION ON UNITED NATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

84. Information for this part has been taken from the booklet 'Basic Facts About the United Nations - 1977' for those Organizations which did not supply it directly.

85. A brief policy statement relating to the integration of women in development, especially in Africa, and a description of the organizational machinery of each agency and organization appear in this section.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN
(ECA/ATRCW)

86. The ECA (Headquarters: Addis Ababa) is the regional arm of the United Nations for Africa and was established in 1958. It studies the problems of the Region and recommends courses of action to its member Governments and to specialized agencies.

87. Since its establishment, the ECA has been concerned that all available human resources for the development of African countries be fully utilized, and to this end increasingly recognized the great potential of women in Africa to accelerate the pace to development. A Women's Programme Unit existed within the Social Development Division of the ECA since 1971 and its work included action-oriented research, training workshops, seminars and conferences as well as provision of information on subjects of interest and concern to women in the Africa Region. The African Training and Research Centre is the direct outgrowth of the Women's Programme Unit, and came into being in March 1975, as a result of several interacting factors and inspired in part by African Women themselves. ATRCW as a component of the ECA is specifically responsible for the welfare and development of women in the Region.

Policy

88. The long-range objective of the ATRCW is to assist and encourage State members of the ECA to raise the living standard of families and communities, especially in rural areas, so that they can participate more effectively in the development of their countries.

Organizational Machinery

89. At the regional level the inaugural meeting of the Regional Conference on the Implementation of National, Regional and World Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development was held in Nouakchott, Mauritania in 1977, and is scheduled to meet every three years.* At this first meeting the establishment of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee and Sub-regional Committees were recommended. Accordingly the ATRCW has established Sub-regional

* Extraordinarily, the Second Regional Conference takes place in 1979.

Committees for the Integration of Women in Development within four of the five ECA Multinttional Level Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs). These are in the Great Lakes, East and Southern Africa, West Africa and Central African MULPOCs. A similar subregional committee is to be established in the North African MULPOC.

90. At the country level, national machinery, in the form of national commissions, and women's bureaux or similar bodies have been established in over 25 African countries.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

91. FAO originated in the hope expressed in the Atlantic Charter that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from want.

92. FAO was established on 16 October 1945 when its Constitution was signed in Quebec.

Purposes

93. To raise levels of nutrition and standards of living; to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products from farms, forests and fisheries; to better the conditions of rural populations, and, by these means, to contribute to an expanding world economy, and to ensure humanity's freedom from hunger.

Machinery

94. The General Conference is composed of one representative from each member Nation. It meets every other year to determine the policy and approve the budget and world programme of FAO. The Council consisting of representatives of 42 member Nations elected by the Conference, acts on behalf of all member Nations and its responsible to the Conference. It serves as the governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference.

95. The Director-General is assisted by an international staff. The Director-General is Edouard Saouma (Lebanon). Headquarters: Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

96. ICAO was established on 4 April 1947 after 26 States had ratified the convention on International Civil Aviation, which has been drawn up at the Chicago International Civil Aviation Conference in 1944.

Purposes

97. To study problems of international civil aviation; to establish international standards and regulations for civil aviation; to foster the development and planning of international air transport.

Machinery

98. The Assembly, composed of delegates from member States, meets at least once every three years. It decides ICAO policy and examines and matters not specifically referred to the Council.

99. The Council, composed of the representatives of 30 nations elected by the Assembly, is the executive body of ICAO. The council carries out the Assembly, directives and administers the finances of ICAO. It adopts standards for international air navigation compiles, examines and publishes information on air navigation and may act, if requested by the States concerned, as a tribunal for the settlement of any dispute relating to international civil aviation. The Council elects its President, who is Assad Kotaite (Lebanon).

100. The Secretary-General of ICAO appoints the secretariat staff and directs its activities. He is Yves Lambert (France).

101. Headquarters: International Aviation Square 1000 Sherbrooke Street, West Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 2R2.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

102. ILO was established on 11 April 1919, when its Constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1946, it become the first specialized agency associated with the United Nations.

Purpose

103. To contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice: to improve, through international action, labour conditions and living standards and to promote economic and social stability.

Machinery

104. The General Conference meets annually. It is composed of national delegations comprising two Government delegates and, in addition, one delegate representing employers and one representing workers. Its chief function is to formulate international social standards in the form of conventions.

105. The Governing Body is composed of 56 members 28 representing Governments (12 being states of major industrial importance), 14 representing employers and 14 representing workers. It supervises the work of the International Labour Office and the organizations s various committees and commissions.

106. The International Labour Office provides the secretariat of the Conference and of the Governing Body. It collects and distributes information, assists Governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference, administers the technical co operation programmes of the Organization, undertakes special investigations and provides machinery to assist in the effective application of Conventions. Its Director General is Francis Blanchard (France). Headquarters: 4 Route des Morillons, 1211 Geneva 22 Switzerland.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Policy

107. One main principle in the general policy of UNDP is that the Governments of the developing countries set their respective priorities and UNDP contributes accordingly. Any special policy adopted by UNDP constitutes, in other words, a framework for discussions with the Government concerned, the result of which is found for instance in the five years Country Programme for each country and in the Guidelines on the Integration of Women in Development (UNDP document G 3100-1 of 25/2/1977).

108. In January 1975 the UNDP Governing Council requested that the integration of women in development be a continuing consideration in the formulation, design and implementation of UNDP projects and programmes. By May 1975, an information programme designed to accelerate the integration of women in development was launched and this included the publication of the booklet, Integration of Women in Development, Why, When, How by Esther Boserup and Christina Liljencrantz, and the production of a set of information and training materials for the use of development planners and practitioners world wide.

109. During 1977, special promoters of women's interest were appointed in each of the (5) Regional Bureaux of UNDP. The Country Programmes designed for the UNDP's Second Programme Cycle 1977-1981 shows an increase in projects and activities in which women are active participants and beneficiaries. Furthermore the UNDP Regional Bureaux for Africa has allocated $10,000,000 for joint programming with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and has indicated its interest in supporting the ECA's African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) and any other activities aiming to promote women's role in the development process which might be proposed by ECA for funding within the $10-million allocations. (see Annex VII.1 of Report of First Meeting - Inter-agency - March 1978).

Organizational Machinery

110. Under the authority of the UNDP Administrator and the general supervision of the Assistant Administrator of the Regional Bureau concerned (at UNDP Headquarters), the UNDP field office in each country is responsible for the formulation and management of UNDP co-operation in country programmes.

111. The Regional Bureau of Africa carries out, in close co-operation with the field office, the appraisal of the programme and the formulation, evaluation and follow-up of projects. The Regional Bureau also administers sub-regional and regional programmes.

112. Within each Regional Bureau a promoter of women's interest should be designated, who is supposed to assist in assuring that project proposals are scrutinized from the point of view of women's interests and participation by field and headquarters staff and to monitor the progress made in involving women in the UNDP technical co-operation programme.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION
(UNESCO)

Policy Statement

113. Improvement of the status of women and promotion of participation by women in economic, social and cultural development.

114. The action contemplated is based first and foremost on the principle that women themselves must identify their problems and strive to improve their situation for it is essential to respect the distinctiveness of female viewpoints and to avoid the application to women's problems of abstract solutions, imposed from outside which are quite unsuited to contemporary developments and which would constitute a new form of domination. This principle of action implies not only that women should participate in working out reforms designed to grant them a fair deal, but also that they should be the principal agents of the implementation of such reforms. It is therefore equally important to promote research carried out by women themselves in various fields, from a new angle, that of women. To do so will undoubtedly help us to see the relation between the problems involved in equality and difference, without attempting to deny their existence or to place them in order of importance.

Organizational Machinery

115. UNESCO maintains a Regional Office for Education in Africa at Dakar, Senegal. This is one of five Regional Offices for Education.

General Functions

116. While their services will continue to be featured by interdisciplinarity, punctuality and flexibility to meet the needs of the member States of the respective Regions with speed and efficiency, the general functions of Regional Offices may be described as follows:

(a) Studies and Research
(b) Information and Documentation Services
(c) Training of Personnel
(d) Advisory Services
(e) Support for Operational Programmes

117. They will also seek to achieve effective co-ordination of activities with the regional institutes and centres working in the different regions under UNESCO's auspices. (e.g. CONESCAL ASFEC, CREFAL).

118. The Directors of the Regional Offices will also assume the function of UNESCO representatives to certain countries in their respective Regions. The Directors of the Regional Offices will continue to assume progressively the function of overall co-ordination of UNESCO's operations in their respective Regions.

119. The Regional Offices will continue to receive staff assigned to their Regions by other sectors financed under the Regular Programme or under extrabudgetary resources.

Regional Offices for Science and Technology

120. In accordance with the decentralization policy, five Regional Offices for Science and Technology will be maintained and strengthened during 1979-1980 along with the Scientific Co-operation Bureau for Europe at UNESCO Headquarters. The Regional Office for Science and Technology for Africa, including its Dakar Unit, is at Nairobi, Kenya.

General Functions

121. The Regional Offices will continue to assume the following general functions:

(a) Regional Programmes
(b) Advisory Services
(c) Support for Operational Programmes
(d) Training of Personnel
(e) Intergovernmental Meetings
(f) Studies and Research
(g) Liaison and Co-ordination

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

Policy

122. The basic function of UNFPA is to assist developing countries in undertaking population programmes and activities by offering financial assistance to implement projects in the areas of population data, population policy, family planning, communication and education and multi-sectoral activities. Assistance in the form of funding and project development is offered to governments, United Nations agencies, non-United Nations and non-Governmental organizations, and other institutions expressing an interest in the pursuance of these objectives.

Organizational Machinery

123. The Office of the UNFPA Regional Co-ordinator moved to Mbabane, Swaziland on 23 November 1978. The function of the Regional Co-ordinator is to identify potential projects and to assist in the development of projects as requested by individual Governments United Nations agencies and NGO's.

124. All requests for UNFPA project aid, once formalised, are channelled through the office of the UNDP Resident Representative. These are then forwarded with appropriate comments to the Chief of the Africa Section of UNFPA. Requests for inter-regional or regional programmes are submitted directly for the consideration of the Executive Director of UNFPA.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

125. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly on 11 December 1946. Its mandate is to help developing countries improve the conditions of their children and youth - irrespective of race, religion or politics. UNICEF assists countries only at the request of their Governments, preferably with projects which form part of national development programmes. Currently UNICEF helps programmes for children in over 100 countries in Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean Region where 350 million children remain beyond the reach of even a minimum of essential basic services.

126. The principal objective of UNICEF, affirmed by a 1976 General Assembly resolution, is to help developing countries plan, develop and extend low cost, community-oriented basic services in such fields as primary health care, nutrition, education, safe water supply and simple technologies which lighten the workload of village women and girls.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

127. Commercial agriculture and industrialization are depriving women of their traditional sources of employment and income and thus in most cases increasing poverty and malnutrition for the whole family both in rural and urban areas. In order to avoid such negative consequences for women, it is important that they be involved in the overall development programmes as well as in specific industrial development projects already at the planning stage on an equal basis with men.

Policy Statement

128. At present, the on-going and planned activities of UNIDO related to women involve for the most part modifications or shifts of emphasis in a wide range of operational projects formulated several years ago and not specifically designed for women. UNIDO, however, organized on 6-10 November 1978 a meeting on the role of women in industrialization in developing countries, and it is hoped that the recommendations of this meeting will lay the basis for the formulation of specific projects for an increased participation of women in the industrialization process. Since women industrialists and Government representatives from some African countries as well as a representative of the Economic Commission for Africa participated at the meeting, some concrete proposals for the Africa Region were discussed on this occassion.

Organizational Machinery

129. The Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) are UNIDO's representatives in the field. The SIDFAs have the main responsibility for United Nations industrial development in the field, under the general administrative authority and policy guidance of the UNDP Resident Representative. UNIDO aims to have 40 SIDFAs in the field by the end of 1978 30 of them in the Africa Region and approximately 60 by 1980. Since only a limited

number of SIDFA posts can be financed in the near future, most SIDFAs provide services to a number of countries in their Region and are attached for administrative purposes to the Office of the Resident Representatives in their duty Station.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S (WHO)

130. The Constitution of WHO was adopted on 22 July 1946 by the International Health Conference, which was convened by the Economic and Social Council and held in New York. WHO came into being on 7 April 1948, when the twenty sixth United Nations Members ratified its Constitution.

Purpose

131. The attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. WHO provides world-wide services to promote health, co operate with member countries in their health efforts and co ordinates biomedical research.

Machinery

132. The WHO Assembly, in which all members are represented meets annually. It is the policy-making body of WHO. The Executive Board, consisting of 30 persons designated by member States elected by the Assembly, meets at least twice a year. It acts as the executive organ of the Assembly. The Secretariat consists of a Director-General and such technical and administrative staff as is required. The Director General is Dr. Halfdan Mahler (Denmark), Headquarters: 20 Avenue Appia, 1211, Geneva, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT WORLD BANK

133. The Bank was established on 27 December 1945, when representatives of 28 countries signed the Articles of Agreement which had been drawn up at the Bretton Woods Conference in July 19 [illegible].

Purpose

134. To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes. To promote private foreign investment, and when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital funds raised by it and its other resources to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the Bank's members.

Machinery

135. The Board of Governors is composed of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country. All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board, which normally meets once a year.

136. The executive directory currently total 20 five appointed by members having the largest number of shares and 15 elected by the Governors of the remaining members. The Board of Governors has delegated to the Executive Directors authority to exercise all powers of the Bank, except those reserved to the Board of Governors by the Articles of Agreement. The President, who is selected by the Executive Directors, is ex-officio Chairman of the Executive Directors and chief of the operating staff of the Bank. Subject to the direction of the Executive Directors on policy questions, the President is responsible for the conduct of the business of the Bank and for the appointment of its officers and staff. The President is Robert S. McNamara (United States). Headquarters: 1818 H. Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

ANNEX - DIRECTORY OF PROJECTS

i) EASTERN & SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

A. E D U C A T I O N A N D T R A I N I N G

i) EASTERN & SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

A N G O L A

1. ATRCW National Training Centre for Angolan Women

The Centre is a project of the Organization of Angolan Women (OMA) for the training of women in technical skills. It is situated in Huambo, the second largest city in Angola, in a cattle raising and agriculture area.

Executing Agency: ATRCW from 1980 to 1981
Funding requested from: UNFPA, UNICEF

2. ATRCW Training Scholarships for Women of Southern Africa including Angola

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funding by: VFDW - $70,100
(see Regional Projects ECA/ATRCW)

3. UNDP Projects in technical education, 1978

B O T S W A N A

4. FAO FAO has developed a Diploma level home economics training programme at the Agricultural Faculty, University of Botswana and Swaziland. Started 1974 expected to continue to 1981.

Funding by: SIDA - $626,565 (4.5.9 FAO)*

*/ These numbers refer to Project designations in the Revised Global Synthesis.

5. ILO — ILO plans to provide expert services, fellowships and equipment for commercial training at the Botswana Training Centre, Gaborone.

   Executing Agency: ILO
   Funding by: UNDP - $1,020,000 (96 work months).
   Project planned for 1978-1979 (4.4.9 ILO)*

6. ILO — A Sub-regional level project aimed at promoting self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) in commercial teachers. ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

   UNDP contribution: $1 million (4.4.10 ILO)*

7. WORLD BANK — Assisting the Government with the first phase of its education investment programme designed to meet trained manpower requirements in the 1980's. Girls and boys leaving primary school are taught particular skills.

   Bank loan amounts to $10.5 million (4.5.4 World Bank)*

8. WHO — Two experts and two volunteers are provided for training nurses and health assistants at the National Health Institute.

   Executing Agency: WHO
   Funding by: UNDP $440,794

9. UNDP/ UNFPA — Assistance in strengthening the programme of day care services.

10. UNDP — Supports a project for training women in subjects such as secretarial work, accountancy and public finance.

11. UNICEF — UNICEF provides training (1979) in Nairobi for 5 women as day care teachers; the expenditure was $28,000. Plans to open two model day care centres for training day care workers.

12. UNICEF — A weekly radio drama on village life and problems introduces child care, nutrition, problem-solving techniques and general information programme, - started in 1976 and is continuing.

    UNICEF commitment 1978/1980: $7,850.00

13. UNICEF — "Skills for development."
    The purpose of this project is to teach rural women new skills and the use of time and energy-saving devices.

    UNICEF contribution 1978/1980 $21,300.00

14. UNICEF — Assistance to the Dukwe Refugee Settlement. Women are assisted to develop income generating activities such as sewing, knitting, handicrafts, farming and small animal husbandry.

    UNICEF contribution 1978/1979: $500,000.00

C O M O R O S — No report on activities in this field has been received.

E T H I O P I A

15. UNICEF — Assisting the Ministry of Education with the pre-school training programme. In 1977/1978 about 80 women were trained.

16. ATRCW / ILO — A two-week training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya. 1979

17. HSIU — Relief and Rehabilitation Centre. Tie and Dye Workshop.

K E N Y A

18. ATRCW / ILO — A two-week training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia and Kenya. 1979

L E S O T H O

19. ATRCW — A "Tie and Dye" expert spent 6 months in Lesotho, from early 1977, training Basothi women in this new technique; the result is that many women now have small enterprises and a cash income.

20. ILO — A Subregional level project aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia) in commercial teachers, ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

UNDP contribution: $1, million (4.4.10 ILO)*

21. WORLD BANK — "The National Curriculum Development Centre."
Under this project, approved in 1977, the Bank will construct the Centre and give technical assistance in ensuring that the facilities for expanding technical education are geared to the needs of both men and women.

22. UNICEF — Mohair Spinning and Weaving (a CARE Project).
450 women are engaged in this project.

Funded by: UNICEF. The overall budget for 5 years $150,000.00

23. ATRCW — Tie and Dye Handicraft Training. 1977
Follow-up in 1978 - for women.

24. ATRCW — Study Tour for women from 8 countries in the Region, including Lesotho. Experience in textile and catering.

M A D A G A S C A R

25. UNESCO A study of 7 United Nations member States, one of which is Madagascar on the differences between school programmes for girls and those for boys in secondary schools and teachers' training colleges, 1978-1980.

26. UNDP
SIDA Supporting a Mohair Co-operative by providing vocational Training in methods of weaving.

27. UNESCO A study grant for a woman specializing in education to spend 4 months in the USA (1977-1978).

M A L A W I

28. UNICEF A project at Magomero, started in 1961, for the training of homecraft workers, female community development assistants, wives of local leaders, etc.

Expenditure: committed between January 1976 and June 1978
UNICEF spent - $100,000.00

Amount committed for mid 1978 - mid 1981 - $405,000.00

M A U R I T I U S

29. WORLD
BANK In March 1978 the Bank approved assistance for an education project which includes expansion of the Senior Secondary schools, providing 9,120 new place of which 60% will be for girls.

M O Z A M B I Q U E

No report on activities received.

N A M I B I A

30. UNESCO Training in the fields of politics and development. This project aims at upgrading skills of Namibian women in politics and development and is undertaken in collaboration with SWAPO and the United Nations Council of Namibia.

Executing Agency: UNESCO
Funded by UNDP - Amount Budget for February 1979
April 1980 - $159,900.00.

31. ATRCW Training Scholarships for Women of Southern Africa including Namibia. Two years starting 1979.

VFDW total contribution

S E Y C H E L L E S

No report on activities received.

S O M A L I A

32. UNICEF
UNESCO UNICEF provides experts, cash and supplies for:

i) The Home Economics Training at Lafole for women teachers of secondary schools;

ii) The Family Life Education Centres at the district level. These have day care centres attached to them.

iii) Training of women in skills

The UNICEF commitment for this total project, 1976 - 1981 $550,000.00.

33. UNICEF Assistance with the education and training of health workers. This project started in 1977.

UNICEF's assistance 1979 - 1981: $132,000.00.

34. WORLD BANK In August 1977 the Bank approved a project for assisting with 7 Regional adult education and training centres particularly addressed to women and to primary school leavers.

S O U T H E R N A F R I C A

35. ATRCW Training programme for women in Southern Africa Liberation Movements. Countries involved: South Africa, (Zambia), (Tanzania). The objective is to increase the number of women trainers in the liberation movement in the fields of rural health, community development, leadership training, communication techniques or other topics at the request of the Liberation Movement.

Starting 1978/1979 - one year
VFDW funding - $30,360.00.

S W A Z I L A N D

36. FAO FAO has developed a Diploma level Home Economic Training programme at the Agricultural Faculty, University of Botswana and Swaziland.

Home economics in-service training has been provided for Swaziland extension workers, community nursery school teachers and primary school teachers.

Funding Agency: SIDA has provided $626, 566.00 for the project 1974-1981.

37. ILO — A Subregional level project aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, and Zambia) in commercial teachers. ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.

UNDP contribution: $1 million.

T A N Z A N I A

38. FAO — FAO is providing assistance to the home economics training centre in Buhare, Tanzania.

Funding by: UNFPA $39,200.00
Planned in 1977.

39. ATRCW
ILO — A two-week training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, 1979.

40. UNICEF — Training of leaders of women's economic groups at three institutions in Tanzania. Activities include book-keeping, management, child care, health and nutrition education and agriculture.

UNICEF total expenditure 1979: $113,983.00.0

41. UNICEF — Assistance with three Day Care Training Centres for pre-school teachers.

UNICEF input for 1979 - $300,000.00.

42. ATRCW — Two months intensive training in catering and food processing at FLAIR Catering service, Ghana for women from Tanzania and Zambia, November - December 1979.

Funding by: VFDW

U G A N D A

43. UNESCO — A study grant for women specializing in education to spend 9 months in Canada (1977-1978).

44. UNDP — Supports several projects concerned with curriculum and educational reform.

Z A M B I A

45. ILO — A Subregional level project aimed at promoting the self-sufficiency of the participating countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) in commercial teachers. ILO will provide expert services, fellowships and equipment.
UNDP contribution: $1 million (4.4.10 ILO)*

46. UNDP
FAO "Zambia Centre for Horticulture Training".
This project become operational in 1977. It aims at training farmers and extension workers in methods of co-operatives in various farming methods including irrigation - women are involved

Funded by UNDP,IPF resources. Total Cost $325,606.00
Participating Agency: FAO
Expected to terminate in 1980.

47. ATRCW Two months intensive training in catering and food processing at FLAIR Catering Services, Ghana, for women from Tanzania and Zambia November - December 1979.

Funding by:VFDW.

48. ATRCQ Two weeks training workshop for designers in dyeing and printing techniques. Participants were from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya, 1979.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

A L G E R I A

49. UNDP A consultant has been provided to study the employment and training needs of Algerian Women and to formulate a programme to meet them.

E G Y P T

50. UNESCO A study on working mothers and their role in the education of pre-school age children. (Egypt is one of five countries to be studied).

Funding: UNESCO regular programme 1977-1980.

L I B Y A

51. ECA Establishment of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development in Tripoli 1980.

M O R O C C O

No report received.

S U D A N

52. FAO Institute for Agricultural Technicians Yambio
The objective is to train middle level, practicial agricultural extension technicians to work with the agricultural population in the Southern Region of the Sudan which has a land mass roughly

equal to the whole of Kenya, and an estimated population of 3-4 million. There were 109 students in the 1977/78 academic year, including 8 women. It is expected that by 1979 the Institute will be training 200 students. The period of study is 2 years.

Executing/Co-operating Agencies: FAO and the Regional Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Forestry and Animal Resources, Southern Region.

UNDP assistance, 1973-1980 - $1,421,162.00.
There are other non-United Nations funding agencies.

53. ILO
UNDP Project: Youth Training Courses
The Centres aim at providing disadvantaged youth with practical, non-formal skills, and communities with the right quantity and quality of semi-skilled labour. By the end of 1977, 17 Centres were operational; a total of 63 are planned to be in full operation by 1985, when the participants are expected to number 12,200 each year in the urban training Centres, and 90,000 in the rural Centres.

Executing/Co-operating Agencies: ILO, UNICEF, WFP, FAO and the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

United Nations Funding: $3.2 million from UNDP
$0.5 million from UNICEF
$1.2 million from WFP (earmarked)

There are other non-United Nations agencies co-operating and assisting with the funding.

T U N I S I A

54. ATRCW
UNICEF Day Care Survey: Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana.

Funded by: UNICEF : - 1977-78
Executing Agency: ATRCW
Day Care Workshop for North African countries held in 1979.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

B E N I N

55. ILO Assistance to the "Centre de perfectionnement du personnel des entreprises" in Cotonou, in training materials and programmes, and the introduction of modern training methods and techniques. The training Centre for Office Employees will be incorporated in this project. (4.4.17 ILO)*

56. FAO " Vulgarisation agricole, formation et installation des jeunes ruraux". Aimed at training male and female agricultural extension officers with special emphasis on their work with rural youth.

Funding: UNDP/IPF, Anticipated project 1979-1981 - $420,000.00.

57. UNDP A project on educational reform to include a study of the reasons for the high school drop-out rate of girls from the school system.

C A P E V E R D E

58. UNICEF In 1975 UNICEF started its co-operation with the Government in reforming of the education system. It included training of the education of teachers, secondary education for girls, health and nutrition education.

Total cost approximately $300,000.00.

G A M B I A

59. UNICEF Assistance with supplies and training for the Village Women's Training Programmes organized by the Department of Community Development.

Total UNICEF contribution, 1976-1979 - $93,000.00.

60. ATRCW Food Production and Preservation Project.
It is planned to send a Task Force Volunteer to assist women engaged in vegetable and other food production and in preservation.

1980 - for 4 months.

61. UNDP Technical co-operation at producing a curriculum and syllabus in conformance with the objectives of the National Development Programme. Technical co-operation with the Indigenous Business Advisory Scheme.

62. UNDP Support for the National Vocational Technical Training Programme.

G H A N A

63. ILO Assistance with a modern skills laboratory for women in the Tarkwa District.

Estimated cost $390,260.00. May 1977-1979 (4.5.18 ILO)*

64. ATRCW Day Care Survey: Countries covered: Tunisia, Egypt, Ghana.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Financed by: UNICEF - 1977-1978

G U I N E A

65. UNESCO A 9-month study grant for women in development to study in Belgium.

66. UNICEF — Assistance with training women in skills.
There are 36 centres for the promotion of women in Guinea. Approximately 3,000 women are trained each year in skills such as dress-making, hair-dressing, child care, nutrition, etc.

Project started in 1973
UNICEF's contribution 1979-1983 - $801,000.00.

G U I N E A B I S S A U

67. UNICEF — UNICEF supports the Government's programme for education which includes primary education, and health education in both urgan and rural areas.

Programme started 1977
Total cost approximately $1,000,000.00.

I V O R Y C O A S T

68. ATRCW — Tie Dye and Batik Training: 1979-1982
To be executed by the Ministry of Women's Condition in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and Commerce and the ATRCW. Several provisions to be covered.

Funded by: VFDW.

L I B E R I A

69. WORLD BANK — A Bank loan of $4 million for the construction of 100 new primary school units, and expansion of the Zorzor Rural Training Unit. (4.3.3 IBRD)*

70. ILO UNDP — ILO plans to provide expert services, fellowships and equipment to strengthen the existing facilities at the Business and Domestic Occupational Training Centre, Monrovia, in 1978-1979. (4.4.11 ILO)*

M A L I

71. WORLD BANK — In July 1977 the Bank approved a project for financing the development of basic education programmes for girls and rural women. A centre for extension workers specializing in food crops will also be provided.

72. ATRCW — Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. Participants from: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali. 1977-1978.

Funded by: FAO - the Belgian Government.

M A U R I T A N I A

73. ILO — A vocational training and up-grading centre is to be established in Nouakchott, 1978-1979. (4.4.18 ILO)*

74. UNDP Technical co-operation with an educational planning project expected to lead to an increase in the number of girls attending school.

75. ATRCW Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. Participants from: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali. 1977-1978.

Funded by: FAO - The Belgian Government.

76. ATRCW Workshop and Research for Nomadic Women.

SUBREGIONAL

77. ATRCW Multinational Programming and Operational Centre, Niamey. The purpose is to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main Niamey MULPOC work programmes.

Funded by: UNDP $280,300.00.

N I G E R

78. ATRCW Cassava Processing: A 2-months course planned for 1980.

79. UNDP Support for the national education reform project.

N I G E R I A

80. UNESCO One of five countries to be included in a series of studies by UNESCO on working mothers and their role in the education of children of pre-school age. 1977-1980.

S E N E G A L

81. UNDP Assistance for a Women's Centre in Dakar.

82. UNICEF Training of artisans in the village communities: 228 centres have benefitted from UNICEF 702 more centres are planned 1979-1982. Young people are trained in wood, metals, mechanics and masonry.

83. UNICEF Special assistance is given to Government in its programme for pre-school children and also in the training of women in economic skills.

84. ATRCW Séminaire sur l'amélioration des conditions de vie en milieu rural. Participants from: Senegal, Mauritania, Mali. 1977-1978.

S I E R R A L E O N E

85. UNDP — One female expert, attached to a UNESCO-executed project for primary school teachers in rural areas. She also assists in adult education and nutrition programme in 20 surrounding villages.

86. UNICEF — Village level training. 1975-1977 UNICEF assisted the Government to equip 150 field workers to allow them to carry out village-level women's training in child care, nutrition, etc.

Teacher Training. The Government was also assisted in establishing a major teacher-training institution in 1975.

T O G O

No report on activities received.

U P P E R V O L T A

87. UNESCO — Experimental Projects: "Education for the Integration of Women in Development" 1967-1980.

Three rural areas were selected and the women are trained in literacy, home economics, nutrition and technology.

Funding: UNDP and the Government.

88. UNESCO UNDP — Since 1967 the Government of UPPER VOLTA has undertaken, with the assistance of UNESCO and later UNDP, a project for equal access to education for girls and women.

89. UNESCO UNDP — In 1977 financed the post of a UNESCO training expert, and the United Nations Volunteer Programme provided a socio-economist, an agronomist and a mechnical engineer.

During 1978-1981, UNDP will finance the reinforcement of this programme of education and integration of women in the development process. It will be executed by UNESCO.

90. FAO — Establishment of a home economics unit with the co-ordinating committee for rural development, Upper Volta. Estimated cost $660,000.00. 1975-1978.

91. ATRCW — Specialized ATRCW Training in Expressed Areas of Need. Countries involved: Congo, Upper Volta, Gabon. A Training Workshop for improving the skills of planners and trainers in nutrition leadership for women, community development and home economics.

Funding: VFDW - $14,710.00.
Starting: December 1979.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

B U R U N D I

92. UNI: Support for a project aimed at the promotion of women's social centres - 1979.

93. UNESCO 3-month scholarship for a woman specializing in education to study in Senegal.

Granted by UNESCO, 1977-1978.

R W A N D A

94. UNDP Technical co-operation and support to the National Pedagogical Institute which has a new section for training women teachers for girls' technical schools.

Z A I R E

No report on activities received.

95. ATRCW SUBREGIONAL

Multinational Programming and Operational Centre.
The purpose is to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main Gisenyi MULPOC work programme.

UNDP funding: $173,350.00. - 1979-1981.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

SUBREGIONAL

96. ATRCW Multinational Programming and Operational Centre - Yaounde. The purpose is to incorporate activities related to the integration of women in development into the main Yaounde MULPOC work programme.

UNDP funding: $247,900.00.

C A M E R O O N

97. ATRCW Seminar on Women and Co-operatives. 1977-1978.

Funded: FAO/Overseas Education Fund.

98. ATRCW Seminaire sur l'amelioration des conditions des vie en milieu rural. 1977-1978.

Funded by: FAO/Belgian Government.

99. UNESCO — Assistance to the IPN (Phase II) 1977-1981.
The objective is to promote and develop applied research and 'Pedagogie' action for setting-up an education programme suited to the socio-cultural needs of the country.

Executing Agency: UNESCO
Funded by: UNDP

C E N T R A L A F R I C A N R E P U B L I C

100. UNDP — A project for community development has been approved.

C H A D

No report on activity received.

C O N G O

101. UNESCO — A 9-month study grant by UNESCO for women in education to study in France. (January 1976 to June 1978).

102. ATRCW — Specialized ATRCW Training in Expressed Areas of Need.
A Workshop on Nutrition for planners and Trainers in Congo.
A Leadership Training Workshop for Women's Leaders and Cadres in the Congo. 1980.

Funded by : VFDW - $29,420.00.

103. ATRCW — Advance Tie Dye and Small Business Management.
Women will be sent to Guinea for training by a Task Force Volunteer 1980. (2-months).

E Q U A T O R I A L G U I N E A

No report on activity received.

G A B O N

104. ATRCW — Project: Specialized ATRCW Training in Expressed Areas of Need.
One year - 1979 - 1980.
Two training workshops for women's leaders and cadres and rural agents in Gabon.

Funded by: VFDW - $29,420.00.

105. UNDP — Support for the reforming of the educational system, now in process in Gabon.

106. UNDP — Support for a Vocational Training Project.

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF UN AGENCIES & ORGANIZATIONS

107. ATRCW Training in Co-operatives and Marketing, in French-speaking countries.

Funded by: VFDW

108. ATRCW In-Service Training for Intermediate Level Supervisors or rural development workers and families in rural areas in Francophone countries of Africa. The long-range objective is the improvement of the nutritional status of rural families.

Funded by: VFDW - $117,530.00 - 1979 (two years)
Co-operating Agencies: FAO/UNICEF and PAID

109. ATRCW Task Force Proposals. Skill Development/Management Training in Small-Scale Industries and Business.

Countries involved: Swaziland; Botswana; Tanzania; Zambia; Lesotho; Senegal; Ivory Coast.

Impact: Self-employed women in small scale business and industries will gain needed skills in production, organization, management and marketing. These additional skills will have multiplier effects when the establishments train and employ other women.

Funded by: VFDW - $100,800.00 (one year)

110. ATRCW Workshop on Development of Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries for Women. Addis Ababa 1978 (participants from 10 countries) ATRCW and ILO.

111. ATRCW Workshop on the Promotion and Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries through Co-operatives. ATRCW 1977-1978.
Countries participating: Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia.

Funded by: International Co-operatives Alliance and the German Government.

112. ATRCW Workshop on the Promotion of Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries. ATRCW - Francophone countries 1977-1978.

Funded by: Belgian Government.

113. ATRCW Workshop on the Development and Functions of Day Care Centre Activities. Held in Tunis, 1979. Participants from 12 countries.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: UNICEF.

114. ATRCW Day Care Centres - Workshop on Development and Functions of Day Care Centre Activities in Africa.
Held in Nairobi, Kenya, May 1977
Participants from 12 countries.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: UNICEF.

115. ATRCW Non-Formal Education Training and Employment for out-of-school girls. The objectives of this project will be carried out on an integrated approach with the various components of the Centre. 1978 - 1979.

116. ATRCW Skill Development for out-of-school girls through Non-Formal Education. Intended to assist member States of the ECA to promote the full integration of women in the development process of their countries by giving girls new capacities for earning in existing labour markets:

Co-operating Agency: Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Development.

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: VFDW - $115,482.00

117. ATRCW Study Tour to Kenya, Ghana, Sierra Leone for short term training in advanced textile printing and management of small textile business, September - November 1979.

Countries participating: Botswana, Lesotho, Seychelles, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya.

Funded by: VFDW and ZONTA International

118. ATRCW Study Tour to Kenya for short-term training in Better Family Life Activities for 10 Women Leaders in Liberation Movements (ANC, PAC, SWAPO, ZANU, ZAPU). November 1979.

Funded by: SIDA and ZONTA International.

119. ATRCW Internships - to enable women to get supplementary skills and knowledge, to provide training opportunities for planners, administrators and trainers in fields relevant to the advancement needs of African women and their countries and to provide opportunities to students for widening their horizons through practical training.

Proposed to start in 1980. Cost estimated $40,120.00.
Total for 2 internes for 1980 and 1981

120. ATRCW Training Scholarships for women of Southern Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola, Mozambique.

It is proposed that ten scholarships a year for training abroad, preferably in African countries, in science, technical fields and leadership-management education be awarded to women from Southern Africa.

Funded by: VFDW - $224,600.00.

121. ATRCW National Workshops: Research and development of National Programmes for greater involvement of women in co-operatives.

ATRCW in co-operation with ILO, VFDW.

122. ATRCW Training in Project Preparation and Implementation Courses were held in 1978 in Lusaka, Niamey and Yaounde MULPOCs areas.

Funded by: VFDW

123. ATRCW Establishment of In-Service Training for Intermediate Level Rural Trainers from French-speaking African countries at the Pan African Institute for Development in Cameroon. 1978-1979.

124. FAO Assistance in the organization of national regional and inter-regional dairy training courses (4.5.6 FAO)*

125. ICAO Assistance to developing countries in establishing principally through UNDP, Civil Aviation Training Centres (4.1.6)

126. ILO Expert services, fellowships and equipment designed to develop commercial studies and teacher-training at sub-regional level (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia).

$1 million - UNDP (4.4.10 ILO)*

127. UNESCO Training courses for educationalists from the French-speaking African countries. Courses take place in Dakar, Senegal.

September 1979 - UNESCO regular programme.

128. UNESCO Fellowships for women in all fields of education.

129. UNESCO Training and in-service training programmes for women workers. Cordination with ILO, UNIDO, FAO and other agencies envisaged 1979 - 1982.

130. UNICEF Training programmes for women to acquire skills for income generating activities. (4.4.22)

131. UNICEF Assists training programmes for nurses, midwives and other para-medical personnel. (7.7.12)

132. UNICEF Assists basic homecraft training courses (3.30.6)

133. UNICEF Assistance to developing countries in the establishment of industrial training institutions (4.4.25).

134. UNRWA In collaboration with UNESCO and WHO organizes 2-year training courses for teachers; post-graduate training of midwives and nurses; scholarships for basic nursing training and University Scholarships.

135. WFP Food aid to primary schools through 130 projects located in 27 countries mainly LDC and MSAs, for the benefit of 10 million children. Total cost $50 million a year - WFP
Activities co-ordinated with UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF ...

136. WFP Provides snacks and meals to approximately one million secondary school students through 10 projects in 10 countries, mainly in West Africa and the Near East.

137. WFP Total cost $4 million a year; Activities co-ordinated with UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF and appropriate voluntary agencies (4.5.2).

138. WFP Feeding of 700,000 students in pre-vocational and vocational institutions through 10 projects in 8 countries; Activities are co-ordinated. (4.5.3).

139. WFP Training programmes in nursing/midwifery. (7.7.1 WHO)

140. WIPO A programme of fellowships for the training of Government officials from developing countries in industrial property (4.4.26 WIPO).

RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

141. ATRCW A study on the situation of African women in formal and non-formal education. 1980-1981.

142. UNESCO An international survey on trends on girls' and women's access to and participation in education. 1977/1978 - $2,000.00.

143. UNESCO UNESCO will carry out 10 national case studies, 1979-1982, to identify trends of non-formal education programmes with a view to increasing the participation of women. (4.1.10).

144. UNESCO UNESCO is carrying out a programme of research and exchange of information to improve the teaching of science at university level. Activities are co-ordinated with the other UN bodies as appropriate.

145. UNESCO During 1979-1982 UNESCO will promote research on the development of educational and vocational guidance for girls and women. (4.3.10).

B. E M P L O Y M E N T

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA MULPOC (Lusaka)

A N G O L A)
B O T S W A N A) No reports on employment have been received.
C O M O R O S)

E T H I O P I A

146. ATRCW / ILO — Bethlehem Centre for Training of Women: Assistance with two projects:

i) expansion of the carpet unit and
ii)the introduction of a dyeing and printing training unit.

147. ATRCW — Project: Introduction of Consumer and production co-operatives for Rural Women (a follow-up to the socio-economic study of two villages in the Gurage Region of Ethiopia - based on rural water supply).

Executing Agency: ATRCW
Funded by: VFDW - $25,990.00 - 1979-1980.

148. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979.

Estimated cost $295,000.00 (3.7.14 ILO).

149. ILO / ATRCW — Introduction of Blanket weaving at Ethio-craft Rehabilitation Centre (this was a follow-up to the 1978 study of crafts activities in Ethiopia).

Executing Agency: ILO

150. ILO / ATRCW — Development of Indigenous Skills and Materials for Construction - Menagesha. The objective is to train the potters in the manufactures of building and construction materials so as to create a new income-generating activity, and also to develop the skills of the women in the particular field.

Funded by: VFDW - 1979

151. ILO / ATRCW — Development of techniques for improving domestic pottery - Gafarsa. Aim is to develop the techniques of the potters and assist in the formation of a co-operative society.

152. ATRCW — A project for co-operatives for village women in the Guarage area. 1979.

153. ATRCW — A study on handicrafts activities and programme development. 1978.

K E N Y A

154. WORLD BANK — Support for a five-year plan for development of smallholders agriculture (majority women).

Loan amounts to $10 million
IDA's credit to $10 million

L E S O T H O

155. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979

Estimated cost $295,000.00. (3.7.14 Ito)

156. ILO SIDA — A Handicraft Centre at Thabana Li Mele for skills improvement and job opportunities.

M A D A G A S C A R

157. ATRCW ILO — Handicrafts Project: Project de developpement de l'artisant.

M A L A W I

158. WORLD BANK — Finances a Government project to raise agricultural productivity and the up-grading of the existing farmer training centres. Women put in more than 60% of the total work-time in field-work, marketing, livestock care and rural construction.

Bank loan amounts to $9.2 million (3.7.1 WORLD BANK).

M A U R I T I U S

No report on employment has been received.

M O Z A M B I Q U E

159. FAO — FAO is initiating a comprehensive programme to develop forestry and forest industries and to promote equal status of women and men in obtaining professional and technical opportunities in forestry. 1977-1982.

Estimated cost $2.05 million to be financed by UNDP or Nordic agencies.

160. UN/ TCD — Project for training women in building construction skills.

N A M I B I A

No report on employment has been received.

S E Y C H E L L E S

161. ATRCW Assistance to Women's Association (SWA) in starting income-generating activities by providing teaching materials for its sewing class - 1979.

162. ATRCW Task Force Volunteer for advanced training - 1979

163. UNESCO Feasibility Study on Handicrafts.

S O M A L I A

164. ATRCW ILO Handicrafts promotion and a project for assisting SWDO's Training Centre in Mogadiscio - 1978 - 1980.

Funded by: VFDW

165. ATRCW ILO Recruiting expert and training to women in handicrafts.

166. ILO A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979.

Estimated cost $295,000.00. (3.7.14 ILO).

S W A Z I L A N D

167. UNDP Economic Roles of Women in Rural Development UNDP has been assisting in training women in skills such as sewing, tie dye, batik, sisal work. The next stage planned for 1979 is the promotion and formation of co-operatives.

T A N Z A N I A

168. FAO FAO is assisting a project on an experimental basis for the provision of credit by the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank to women in ujamaa villages for the purchase of household devices.

U G A N D A,
Z A M B I A) No reports on employment have been received.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

A L G E R I A

No report on employment has been received.

E G Y P T

169. ILO
ATRCW A study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. Aim: to assess the role of women in co-operatives in essentially Islamic traditions. - 1979.

170. ILO Feasibility study of income-generating activities with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

L I B Y A

171. ILO
ATRCW A study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan. Aim: to assess the role of women in co-operatives in essentially Islamic traditions. - 1979.

172. ATRCW North African Countries - Reports: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya Published 1978.

M O R O C C O

173. ATRCW North African Countries Reports: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya Published 1978.

S U D A N

174. ILO
ATRCW A study of women in co-operatives in Libya, Egypt and the Sudan Aim: to assess the role of women in co-operatives in essentially Islamic traditions. The studies were followed by national workshop (Sudan) 1979.

175. ILO
ATRCW Grant for Production Specialist, SUBA Centre.
Funded by: Belgian Government.

176. ILO Project for a co-operative in JUBA Area.

177. ILO
ATRCW Rugs and Carpet co-operatives society Sodiri, North Kordofan Province, Sudan. The project will contribute to an increase in rural productivity by the use of local raw materials and will also provide employment opportunities for the under-employed, especially women in poorer areas of the country.

Executing Agencies: ILO, ATRCW
Funded by: VFDW - $48,500.00.
1978 - for 6 months, thereafter on-going with Government support.

178. ATRCW Evaluation was completed on the SUBA Centre Project for training of women in economic activities.

T U N I S I A

179. ATRCW Handicrafts Survey: Tunisia, Mali, Cameroon.
Funded by: Belgian Government
Executing Agency: ATRCW, 1978.

180. ATRCW North African Countries: Reports: Morocco, Tunisia, Libya

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

B E N I N

181 FAO Assistance in introducing a nutrition extension component in rural development centres in Benin, with a view to reinforcing the role of women in food preparation, preservation and marketing. 1978.

Total cost amounts to $110,000.00 to be financed by DANIDA (3.7.7. FAO).

C A P E V E R D E

No report on employment has been received.

G A M B I A

No report on employment has been received.

G H A N A

182. ILO Employment and Vocational Training of Women in Tarkwa Area.

G U I N E A

No report on employment has been received.

G U I N E A B I S S A U

No report on employment has been received.

I V O R Y C O A S T

183. ILO Feasibility Study by ILO Expert on Pottery Project.

184. ATRCW Smoked fish processing project. Funded by VFDW to be carried out by ATRCW Task Force.

L I B E R I A

No report on employment has been received.

M A L I

185. UNESCO An experimental project, under arrangements with the Government of Mali, for involving women in population and development activities. 1977.

$18,075 has been provided (3.4.9 UNESCO)

186. ATRCW Handicrafts Survey: Tunisia, Mali, Cameroon.

Funded by: Belgian Government
Executed by: ATRCW 1977-1978.

187. ATRCW
ILO Training in Co-operatives and Marketing - A Workshop.

M A U R I T A N I A

182. ILO ILO has established a handicrafts training centre for wool utilization in order to provide work for nomad women settled in the outskirts of Nouakchott. Project started in 1971.

Financing for continuation of project after June 1977 is expected from the European Development Fund. Cost was $40,740.00 a year - ILO regular budget (3.3.1 ILO)

N I G E R I A

No report on employment has been received.

N I G E R

189. ATRCW Survey on the extraction of salt in the Gaya Region.

S E N E G A L

190. ATRCW Development of tie & dye batik printing. To expand the tie and dye activities at the pilot centre at Mibour. A Task Force Expert will be sent from the Gambia to implement this project. 1979. Funded by VFDW.

S I E R R A L E O N E

No report on employment has been received.

T O G O No report on employment has been received.

U P P E R V O L T A

191. ILO A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1979:
Estimated cost $295,000.00 (3.7.14 ILO).

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY MULPOC (Gisenyi)

B U R U N D I

192. ATRCW Training in Co-operatives and Marketing. Workshop.

R W A N D A)
Z A I R E) No reports on employment have been received.

C A M E R O v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

C A M E R O O N

193. ATRCW Handicrafts Survey: Tunisia, Mali, Cameroon
Funded by: Belgian Government
Executed by: ATRCW - 1977-1978.

C E N T R A L A F R I C A N R E P U B L I C

No report on employment has been received.

C H A D No report on employment has been received.

C O N G O

194. ATRCW Co-operative training workshop
ILO

E Q U A T O R I A L G U I N E A

No report on employment has been received.

G A B O N No report on employment has been received.

INTER-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES
OF UN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

195. ECA/ATRCW 1980-1981: In its assistance to countries and territories, the ATRCW plans:

i) to develop pilot projects in the sub-regions for integrated rural development with a focus on specialized skills for women, and

ii) to assist countries in introducing consumer production and marketing co-operatives for women.

196. UNESCO Technical and financial assistance to NGO's to support their action in the promotion of economic and educational opportunities for women, particularly in the least developed countries

and in rural areas.

Regular UNESCO budget: 1977 - $30,050.00
1978 - $31,800.00

Activities co-ordinated with FAO, ILO, WHO, and other appropriate agencies (3.4.3 UNESCO).

EMPLOYMENT: RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS

197. ILO — A research project in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho on the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change 1978-1989: Estimated cost $295,000.00 (3.7.14 ILO).

198. ILO — A study on the services and facilities needed to achieve equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers in developing countries. 1978-1979: Budget provisions $36,553.00.

199. UNESCO — A study of the use of communication media and techniques in rural development. Some emphasis will be placed on the involvement of women in determining their own particular priorities and in making decisions which affect them.

Budget provisions 1977-1978: $161,900.00.
Activities are co-ordinated with FAO, ILO and other agencies (3.1.17 UNESCO).

200. ATRCW — A Regional Workshop on Women in Handicrafts and small-scale industries development for 14 Francophone African countries was held in Addis Ababa 24-30 November 1978.

Financed by Grants from SIDA and Belgian Government.

C. C O M M U N I C A T I O N S / M A S S M E D I A

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

K E N Y A

201. ATRCW
UNESCO A Workshop for producers of radio programmes. 1979

No activity in this field has been planned for the other countries in this MULPOC Group.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

E G Y P T

202. ATRCW A Study of attitudes regarding women's roles and images in the different mass media and ways of projecting new images and roles for women in the society.

August - December 1979.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

Activities are reported in the following 6 countries of this MULPOC which has 16 countries.

G H A N A

203. UNESCO Regional Seminar on Women in Communication and Development in Africa: To be held in Ghana, 1979. To be organized by UNFPA - African Association of Women Journalists.

Funded by: UNESCO contribution $4,000.00 to travel expenses of media representatives.

G U I N E A B I S S A U

204. UNICEF A radio-rediffusion programme, "Radio rurale" on subjects of health, education, the promotion of women, etc. was started with the assistance of UNICEF in 1979, and is on-going.

Total cost to UNICEF $24,000.00.

M A L I

205. UNFPA Assistance in the literacy campaign in rural areas by UNFPA using audio-visual equipment.
UNFPA contribution: $158,960.00.

N I G E R

206. ATRCW Research on Communications: Women and other mass media - 1979. (See items 208 and 230).

T O G O

207. UNESCO ATRCW A study tour for high level civil servants from 9 Francophone countries to visit projects where special attention has been given to the integration of women in development is planned.

Organized by ATRCW. Funded by: Belgian Government.

S I E R R A L E O N E

208. ATRCW A study on "The Development of Women in the Mass Media in Sierra Leone (Radio, TV, Press) was undertaken. 1977-78.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

No activity in any of the three countries in this MULPOC Group in this field has been reported.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

The following project for Cameroon is the only activity in this MULPOC Group of 6 countries:

C A M E R O O N

209. ILO In collaboration with Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Cameroun (UNTC) ILO plans to produce a documentary film on trade union-sponsored activities for women migrating from rural to urban areas.

Executing Agency: ILO
Estimated cost: $25,000.00 (4.4.30 ILO).

INTER-REGIONAL AND REGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

210. ATRCW During 1977-1978 the Centre produced the following publications, among others: Appropriate Technology for African Women. Teaching Trainers of Day Care Centre Personnel. Teaching Day Care Centres Assistance - A Course Manual (ECA-UNICEF 1977)

Directory of African Women's Organization
Annotated Bibliography on Women and Development
Manual on Child Development, Family Life and Nutrition.

211. ATRCW Study Tours for African Women Journalists:
In September 1978 there was a study visit of women journalists from Eastern and Southern Africa to Addis Ababa.
Joint Project UNESCO/ATRCW

212. ATRCW Study Tour for Journalists from French-speaking and English-speaking countries of Western and Central Africa are planned for 1979-1980. Assistance requested of Carnegie Corporation and the VFDW.

213. ATRCW A film on national machineries for the integration of women in development in collaboration with UNESCO, funded by VFDW is under preparation.

214. ATRCW The ATRCW plans to organize programmes and activities through the mass media and other communication channels with a view to encouraging Governments and communities to adopt new ideas for the integration of women in development. Will commence when funding is available. Assistance requested from UNFPA.

215. FAO FAO has established an Inter-Divisional Working Group (IDWG) on Women in Development in implementing the FAO Conference and Council resolutions related to women in agriculture and rural development and planning FAO's activities for the United Nations Decade for Women. (1.4.10 FAO).

216. IDWG FAO The IDWG has developed Guidelines for integrating women in agriculture and rural development programmes.

217. FAO In collaboration with all sponsoring agencies of the Protein Advisory Group (PAG), FAO is revising and publishing a new edition of the PAG, Manual on Feeding Infants and Young Children. Cost estimated $43,000.00 (7.2.53 FAO).

218. WORLD BANK Photographs, from the Bank's collection, depicting contributions of women to development objectives, are available to the mass media (6.1.28 WORLD BANK)

219. ILO Publishing an information bulletin "Women at Work" Started in 1977 - Annual cost $11,290.00 (6.1.25 ILO).

220. UNESCO Promotes the use of the mass media for encouraging women's participation in development 1977-1978. (6.1.5 UNESCO)

Regular Budget $24,000.00.

221. UNESCO In co-operation with United Nations - selected professionals and organizations of the mass media, plan to establish a feature service and audio-visual materials for and about women. 1977-1978.

Funded by: UNFPA - $128,400.00 (6.2.1. UNESCO)

222. UNESCO — Publishes a quarterly journal "Impact of Science on Society," which apprises the public of women's role in science, research policy and applications. 1976-1978 (3.1.16 UNESCO).

223. UNESCO — Assistance to ATRCW with a Seminar for African Women Journalists 1978 -

$6,000.00.

224. UNESCO — Assistance to 19 NGO's in their activities for the education and promotion of women. Seminars held in Mali, Kenya, Uganda, Central African Republic, Gabon, Togo, Sierra Leone. 1977-80.

225. UNESCO — Global: Features, Services and Audio-Visual Banks on Women and Population.

Funding: UNFPA - $132,000.00 - 1978-1980.

226. UNESCO — A film for TV diffusion on women and the mass media in several language versions. 1977-1978.

Estimated cost $25,000.00 (6.2.7 UNESCO).

227. ATRCW — Publishes "Rural Progress" - a quarterly bulletin which has replaced Rural Development Newsletter and "African Women." It is intended for all those who are concerned with rural development and transformation in Africa. Started October 1977. A newsletter, ATRCW UPDATE ("Bulletin du CARFF"), began distribution in 1978.

228. WFP — In collaboration with FAO is distributing information material on the role of food aid in improving the status of women. Estimated cost $43,250.00. (6.1.24 WFP)

R E S E A R C H

229. CSDHA — In collaboration with WHO, develops guidelines for citizens' participation' in the use of health services, including those for women and children (7.1.8 CSDHA)

230. ATRCW — The Centre initiated research on communications in an attempt to study the representation of women in mass media establishments in the Region 1977-1979. (Egypt, Niger, Sierra Leone).

231. UNESCO — Comparative research on the impact of the mass media on women's role and status: Research started 1977. (1.5.9 UNESCO).

232. UNESCO — A Study on the mass media and the image, role and social condition of women. 1977-1978.

$5,000.00 Regular Budget (6.1.16 UNESCO).

D. HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

A N G O L A

No report on activities regarding health, nutrition and social services has been received.

B O T S W A N A

233. UNICEF Day Care Centre Programmes. Day care teachers received upgrading and training. New day care centres are being opened. There is an adequate pre-school system, and women are therefore free to be enlisted into the social and economic development of the country.

UNICEF assistance: $25,600.00 - 1978-1979
UNFPA assistance requested.

234. UNICEF Botswana National Surveillance and Rehabilitation Programme. UNICEF has assisted with the expansion of the surveillance system: about 4 Centres are in operation where children are fed on high protein food and weighed.

UNICEF input is $50,000.00 1979-1980.

235. UNICEF Immunisation of Pregnant Women Against Tetanus. This programme commenced in 1978, and will continue indefinitely. Pregnant women are given 3 injections during the second half of pregnancy. Injections are given at all Health Clinics and Centres, and by Mobile Health team.

UNICEF contribution is $7,600.00.

236. UNDP A programme for training nurses. 1978.

237. UNFPA Assistance to Botswana National Family Programme. To enhance the health and welfare of the mothers and children of Botswana while assisting the Government in achieving its socio-economic and demographic objectives.

Executing Agencies: WHO
Funded by: Government and UNFPA $805,974. 1979-1981.

238. WHO National and Child Health and Family Planning. The project calls for an education expert, a health statistics expert, and financial support for the local director and 52 nurses.

Executing Agency: WHO
UNFPA contribution: $495,395.00.

239. WORLD BANK — Second Urban Projects. Improvement of food supplies. Child Care. World Bank funding. May 1978.

C O M O R O S

No report on activities regarding health, nutrition and social services has been received.

E T H I O P I A

240. ATRCW — Advisory services and training in optimal nutritional use of the foods donated for relief, and food for work activities.

Executing Agency: ECA/ATRCW
Funding requested: VFDW
Co-operating Agencies: WFP, FAO, UNICEF

241. UNICEF — Planning and running of five Day-care and pre-school centres. UNICEF assisted with this programme 1977/78 and supplied kitchen and dining equipment for shelter of orphans, old and destitute persons.

K E N Y A

242. UNICEF — Women and Water Project. Improved health. Easier access. Started 1978. UNICEF assistance: material inputs, advocacy and advisory services.

243. UNICEF — Day Care Centres. UNICEF assistance: Funds and equipment advocacy, advisory services, seminars - started before 1975.

244. UNICEF — Community-Based Health Care. Programme included: non-formal education, nutrition, family planning and community participation. UNICEF assistance: funds and material for training advisory services, seminars. Started in 1977.

245. WORLD BANK — The Second Urban Project in Kenya.
The project, which is financed by the World Bank, provides for 14 health facilities; approved 1978.

L E S O T H O

246. UNICEF — Applied Nutrition Programme (Ministry of Agriculture). There are eight Applied Nutrition Demonstration Centres throughout Lesotho. UNICEF supplies all the necessary equipment and vehicles.

247. UNICEF — Health Sector. This project covers the purchase of equipment for control laboratories, purchasing TB drugs and dietary supplements, up-grading clinics and courses for nurses.

UNICEF contribution: $513,700.00. (1977)

M A D A G A S C A R

248. FAO — Assistance aux equipes feminines d'education nutritionnelle. Professional up-grading of Malagasy nutrition extention and improved efficiency of nutrition programmes to benefit women and their families.

Estimated cost $82,760.00. (1977-1978).

M A L A W I)
M A U T I T I U S)
M O ZAA M B I Q U E) No reports received.
N A M I B I A)
S O M A L I A)

S O M A L I A

249. WHO — Operational research on the delivery of nutrition in integrated primary health care. Studies oin Somalia and Tanzania.

Funded by UNFPA 1976-1979
Estimated cost $20,000.00 (7.1.6. WHO).

S W A Z I L A N D

No report received.

T A N Z A N I A

250. WHO — Operational research on the delivery of nutrition in integrated primary health care. Studies in Tanzania and Somalia.

Funded by: UNFPA 1976-1979
Estimated cost $20,000.00. (7.1.6.WHO).

251. FAO, WHO — A surveillance and management system for improved nutrition, food supply and community health; to be established by FAO in collaboration with WHO. Planned to start in 1977 for 36 months.

Estimated cost $551,000.00. (under negotiation: FAO, WHO and UNDP).

252. UNDP, UNIDO — Establishment of a Pharmaceutical Industry in Zambia.
To be funded by: UNDP
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Estimated cost $315,000.00

253. UNICEF Health Services. UNICEF provides funds for in-training and transport for co-ordination and supervision of MCH programmes. UNICEF contribution: $35,000.00, 1977-1978.

U G A N D A

254. FAO Nutrition project.

Z A M B I A

255. FAO Professional Up-grading of Female Nutrition Workers. FAO assists in providing nutrition training to personnel recruited to work in maternal and child health, home economics services and in nutrition units. 1976-1977.

Estimated cost $415,568.00
with provision for fellowships (7.7.9 FAO).

256. UNIDO Assistance nin the establishment of an Intravenous Fluids Plant.
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funding Agency: UNDP - $130,000.00

257. UNICEF Services for Children Programme. A plan to promote family health and welfare in social/economic development and organize training programmes. The Government of Zambia co-operated with UNICEF, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF Contribution $634400.00. (1978-1980).

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

A L G E R I A)
E G Y P T) No report received in this field.

L I B Y A

258. FAO Regional Food and Nutrition Applied Research and Training Centre. FAO to provide technical assistance and equipment to the Centre.

Project to be financed by Libyan Government, to begin 1977.

259. FAO Technical assistance in food and nutrition planning.
Expected to start 1977 for 2 years.
Estimated cost $418,000.00 (7.4.9 FAO).

M O R O C C O

260. FAO Nutrition programme at Institute Hassan II.

S U D A N

261. FAO — National Nutrition Programmes.
FAO assists in the education of personnel responsible for national nutrition programmes and training of local extensionists in food and nutrition related matters.
Co-operating agencies. WHO, UNICEF
Budget provisions: $53,600.00 (19 work months) (7.4.4. FAO)

T U N I S I A

No report on activities in this field has been received.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

B E N I N.

262. FAO — Preparing a second edition printing of a publication to improve women's skills with regard to infant and child feeding in Benin.

Estimated cost $3,775.00 (7.2.52. FAO)

263. UNDP — "Bien-être familial. UNDP assistance in the training of public health workers and in disseminating information, via mass media, about nutrition and health in the rural areas.

Funded by: UNDP/UNFPA 4 years.

264. FAO — Project d'alimentation et de nutrition pour les Centres de Ddeveloppement rural. Aimed at the training of male and female extension workers with special emphasis on their work with rural women.

Executing Agency: FAO 1978-1981
Funded by: DANIDA $153,000.00
Project to be approved.

C A P E V E R D E

265. UNIDO — Pilot Plant for the production of Medicines. Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funded by: UNIDO (several Funds $504,800)
December 1978 - September 1980.

266. UNICEF, WHO, UNDP — Government Programme for Health, Nutrition and Social Services Assistance with supplies and training, child care, community development, village pharmacies, health centres, immunisation of women, children, provision of clean water. 1975-1980.

G A M B I A

267. UNDP A Nutrition Education Programme. 1978.

268. UNICEF Assistance for the Department of Health's programme for training of Midwives and traditional birth attendants, also to the Department's Maternal and Child Health Programme.

UNICEF assistance toalled $133,000.00. 1976-1979.

G U I N E A

269. UNIDO Rehabilitation and Establishment of Local Manufacturing Unit of Medicines.

Executing Agency: UNICO
Funded by: IPF $1,823,800.00. 1978-1979.

270. UNICEF Mother and Child Health Services.
UNICEF contributes equipment and supplies, 1979-1983:
The activities include pre- and post-natal care, health and nutrition education and vaccination.

Executing Agency: Government
Funded by: UNICEF $262,000.00.

G U I N E A B I S S A U

271. UNICEF Health, Nutrition and Social Services
WHO Government project started in 1975 with the co-operation of
UNDP UNICEF, WHO and UNDP for children care services, village pharmacies, health centres and the supply of clean water.
Total approximate cost $2,500,000.00 (to February 1979).

I V O R Y C O A S T

272. FAO Establishment of Nutrition and Home Economics Education in Rural Villages.
FAO to establish 4 pil ; zones in the Ivory Coast for promoting better nutrition and living conditions.
Estimated cost $45,000.00 (1979)

L I B E R I A

No report on activities in this sector.

M A L I

273. UNICEF Rural Health Centres.
Contribution and Equipping of Service Centre at feasibility study level - 1978.
Total contribution UNICEF: $2,500,000.00.

274. UNFPA Project to teach and improve family health and general welfare through local co-operatives.
UNFPA total contribution $195,370.00. 1978-1982.

275. UNFPA Development of a Family Health Programme.
The project aims at strengthening central and regional institutions and organization related to family health, and participation in family planning activities.

UNFPA total contribution $722,900.00. 1977-1980.

276. UNDP A Study of the impact on rural women of the utilisation of areas liberated from the onchocercose. A UNDP Regional project: 1978-1980.
Total contribution: $500,000.00.

M A U R I T A N I A

277. UNFPA Creation of a National Health Centre.
To start June 1979 - 5 years UNFPA financing estimated cost $1,000,000.00.
Executing Agency not yet known.

278. UNICEF Mother and Child Care Services. There are 21 Mother and Child/Centres through out the country which give pre- and post-natal care, nutritional education and vaccinations, etc.

UNICEF contribution: $352,000.00. 1979-81
Executing Agency: Government

279. UNDP Assistance with establishing a National Nutrition Service. 1978.

N I G E R

280. UNDP Assistance to the National Institute of Public Health in the form of fellowships.

N I G E R I A

No report on activities regarding health, nutrition received.

SEE N E G A L

281. UNICEF Training midwives and equipping rural maternity centres. UNICEF has assisted with equipping a total of 118 maternity centres in the 5 Regions of Senegal. In the next programme, 113 more rural maternity centres will be equipped.

282. UNICEF — Village Pharmacies.
These are not only placed for dispensing drugs, but are centres for training in public health, nutrition and the prevention of disease: UNICEF has assisted with establishing 149 village pharmacies. It is expected that 110 more will be established in the next 4 years.

283. UNICEF — Hand Pumps for Water.
UNICEF has provided nearly 128 hand pumps which facilitate the work of women and has encouraged the growing of vegetables and fruit. In the next 4 years, 169 more pumps will be delivered.

284. UNICEF — Nutrition.
UNICEF has a special project to assist groups in improving their diet.

S I E R R A L E O N E

285. UNICEF — Assistance to the Government's MCH services direct immunization services, health, education programmes, and rural health service. National Training Centre in BO.

T O G O

286. FAO — Fellowships in Applied Nutrition
FAO to provide advance training abroad of national key personnel for applied nutrition.
Estimated cost $14,000.00 1977.

287. UNDP — Assistance with a food and applied nutrition project, with emphasis on training female personnel.

U P P E R V O L T A

288. WORLD BANK — The Upper Volta Urban Development Project.
The World Bank has approved a plan for financing which includes public health, water supplies and community education. 1978.

289. UNIDO — Establishment of a Regional Pharmaceutical Centre for West Africa. The project includes training of personnel.
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Estimated Cost: $400,000.00 1979-1980.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY MULPOC (Gisenyi)

B U R U N D I

290. UNICEF — Assistance with the participation of women in the development.

291. ILO — Project: Women and co-operation.

292. UNDP Support for the extension of health services to trural areas by training female nurses and health assistants.

R W A N D A

293. UNDP Project promoting increased protein consumption.

294. FAO Project in nutrition.

295. UNICEF 1978-1980 Programme of Social Action
UNICEF assists to the Government of Rwanda with its Nutrition Projects.

Z A I R E No report on activities in this field has been received.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

C A M E R O O N

296. UNIDO Production of Vaccines.
UNDP Assistance in the development of the production of vaccines
Executing Agency: UNIDO
Funding by: UNDP $104,100.00 - 1979-1980.

C E N T R A L A F R I C A N R E P U B L I C

297. WHO Establishment of a management system responsible for the nutritional programme of Mother and Child Health.
Executing Agency: WHO
Funded by: UNFPA - $345,000.00 (UNICEF $257,000.00 -1979-81)

298. UNDP Programme for Community Development. To organize and train the rural population for taking part in economic and social development projects for improving conditions in the rural areas.
Executing Agency: OTC/USAID
Financing Agency: OTC/UNICEF, UNDP.
January 1977 - December 1979

299. WHO Improvement and Development of Basic Health Services.
UNDP To provide health services for mothers and child.
Executing Agency: WHO
Financing by: UNDP - $165,493.00
1969-1978.

300. WFP Feeding of pre-school children and Community Development. Training in child care and home economics and establishing health centres, throughout the country.
Executed by: WFP
Financing by: WFP - 1978-1981 ($1,312,600.00.

301. WFP Nutrition Programme at the Child Care Centre. Assistance for children suffering from malnutrition and steps to improve the nutrition of the population.

Executing Agency: WFP
Estimated cost $8,086,645.00.
To start as soon as possible and to continue indefinitely.

302. WFP School Canteens. To train school children in cooking and nutrition.
Financing: Government and WFP
Executing Agency: WFP
1974 - November 1980.

303. WFP Feeding Programmes at the Hospitals to improve the feeding of the sick.

Financing by: WFP
Executing Agency: WFP - 1977-1981.

C H A D

No report on activities in this field has been received.

C O N G O

304. WHO World Food Programme.

E Q U A T O R I A L G U I N E A)
G A B O N) No reports on activities in this field have been received.

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT - REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN AGENCIES

305. ATRCW In-Service Training in the field of nutrition in rural development intermediate level trainees from French-speaking African countries.

Funding by: VFDW 1979 on-wards
Participating Agencies: PAID/UNICEF/FAO

306. FAO In collaboration with all UN sponsoring agencies of PAG is preparing a new edition of the "Manual on Human Nutrition in Triopical Africa."

Estimated cost $34,700.00.

307. UNICEF Health education is offered as part of seeeral activities geared towards women and children (7.7.12 UNICEF)

308. UNICEF Assists nutrition programmes in MCH Clinics, in health centres and sub-centres and under-five clinics (7.4.13 UNICEF)

309. UNICEF In collaboration with WHO is providing immunization programmes against communicable diseases for children and mothers, particularly as part of primary health care.

Cost $72,685,000.00 - 1977-1981 (7.1.1., 7.2.13 UNICEF)

310 UNICEF Has asssited publication on child feeding programmes, weaning food production and nutrition education in several countries (7.2.56 UNICEF).

311. WFP Food aid for 3-million expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children in 35 projects located in 20 countries.

Activities are co-ordinated with WHO, FAO, UNFPA and UNICEF as well as appropriate voluntary agencies.
Estimated cost: 1977 - $40 million
1978 - $45 million (7.2.33 WFP)

312. WHO Guidelines,on an integrated packages maternal and child health. including family planning - to be issued at the community level. In collaboration with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF Preparatory studies: 1977
Operational research: 1978-1983.
Budget: 1978 - $10,000.00
1979 - $14,500.00. (7.2.57 WHO)

313. WHO In collaboration with UNICEF, an expanded programme on immunization (7.2.13, 7.1.5 WHO).

314. WHO In collaboration with UNFPA supports activities in reproductive health and family planning.
Expanditure 1977-1979 - $702,100.00 (7.2.8 WHO).

315. WHO Organizes training programme in nursing/midwifery (7.7.1 WHO)

316. WHO Assists in post-graduate training on sexuality in collaboration with UNFPA. Budget provision $11,000.00 per year, 1978-1979. (7.7.2 WHO).

317. WHO Assists in training programme for teachers in midwifery. Funds provided by UNFPA (7.7.4 WHO).

RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS

318. CSDHA Collection of data on specific resistances to family planning in rural areas and special welfare strategies used to cope with these resistances.

Six studies in 1977. Technical meeting 1978
Co-ordination established with: UN Population Division, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO, NGO'S, and the International Association of Schools of Science Work.

Estimated cost $123,410.00. (7.2.51).

319. WHO — A collaborative study on breast-feeding in 9 countries including Ethiopia, Nigeria and Zaire in the Africa Region. In collaboration with UNFPA and SIDA, project started 1974.

Budget provisions amount to $125,000.00 per year. (7.2.45 WHO).

320. WHO — Research on reproductive health of adolescents. Survey will be carried out in 20 countries. In collaboration with UNFPA and IPPF. Budget for 1978-1979 amount to $35,000.00 each year. (7.2.46 WHO).

E. P O P U L A T I O N

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

Projects in 5.of the 18 states making up this MULPOC area as follows:

K E N Y A

321. UNESCO — Socio-demographic analysis of women's education and fertility in Kenya. A study on the effects of female education on fertility, so as to draw up strategies for co-ordinating education and population programmes.

Funded by UNFPA - $12,000.00.
December 1978 - December 1979.

322. ATRCW/ FAO — Assistance with planning home economics courses at Bukura agricultural institute, 1977.

S W A Z I L A N D

323. FAO — A programme for educating families and communities for better family living. Started May 1976 - until 1980.

Funded by: UNFPA - $347900.00
Co-ordinated with WHO, UNICEF, UN/OTC and SIDA.

T A N Z A N I A

324. FAO — Assistance is being given to the Home Economics Training Centre in Dahere. A Multi-sectoral Population/Family/Welfare/ Education and Communications programme is planned.

Funded by: UNFPA
Executing Agency: FAO.

ii) [illegible] MULPOC (Tangiers)

M O R O C C O

325. UNFPA — Project on population activities

T U N I S I A

326. UNESCO — A study on "Family Structure, Status of Women and fertility in Tunisia." 1976-1978.

Cost $7,800.00.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

B E N I N

327. UNDP
UNFPA — Population and sex education Project.
The activities were a simple survey throughout the country on the attitudes of school children, their parents and teachers concerning sexual education, and a national seminar of 25 days, and six provincial seminars (10 days each) for school inspectors, pedagogic advisers and school teachers.
1977-1978

Funding by: UNDP/UNFPA - $136,000.00
Participating Agency: UNESCO
A follow-up project is being discussed.

G H A N A

328. UNIDO — Assistance to Family Planning Programme. Production of oral contraceptives.

Budget $30,000.00.

M A L I

329. UNESCO — The use of visual aids for improving family life and for support in the advancement of women.

Funding: UNFPA - $184,940.00.
Executing Agency: UNESCO in co-operation with WHO/ILO.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

No report on population activities in Burundi, Rsanda and Zaire received

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

C A M E R O O N

330. ATRCW FAO — Introduction of better family living courses at the Institute of Development Planning, 1977-1978.

C E N T R A L A F R I C A N R E P U B L I C

331. WHO — Establishment of a management system responsible for the national mother and child health programmes.

Funded by: UNFPA - $345,000.00
UNICEF- $257,000.00.

Executing Agency: WHO, 1979-1981.

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES OF UN AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

332. ATRCW FAO — Training at country level and follow-up action within the country on population/women issues, including nutrition.

Estimated cost $449,400.00 (1973-1977)

333. ATRCW — A Study tour on Population and Family Life Education.

a) countries participating: Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros and Rwanda.

334. ATRCW — b) Countries participating: Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania.

335. ATRCW (c) Study Tours for Francophone West-Central African countries and for North African countries (planned for 1978-1980).

336. ATRCW Specialized Workshops on population/family life education 1978-1980.

337. ATRCW A proposal for collaboration between the ATRCW and the Centre for African Family Studies in Training and upgrading the skill of intermediate level development practitioners, especially women workers, in fields concerned with family life education.

Cost estimated $27,588.00 - October 1979-1980.

338. UNFPA Assistance to over 100 countries in population activities. $80 million a year (8.3.1. UNFPA)

RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION ANALYSIS

339. UNESCO Production of pilot communication materials, for testing at community level, to explore the relationship between population activities and the understanding and promotion of human rights, including the rights of women.

Estimated cost $17,000.00 - 1977-1978
(8.3.16 UNESCO).

340. CSDHA The UN Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs is planning a series of studies on the inter-relationship of the role of women, population change (including migration) and development. These will be co-ordinated with similar activities undertaken by the Population Division. (8.3.15).

F. RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

(Please also see "Research" under the other objective headings).

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

B O T S W A N A

341. FAO Agricultural Census. UNDP contribution: $319,180.00.

E T H I O P I A

342. ATRCW — Research on women textile workers in Addis Ababa. ECA/ATRCW/ILO. 1979.

343. ATRCW — A study, improving water supplies in Ethiopia: A case study of the socio-economic implications. 1978.

344. ATRCW — A study of traditional technologies used by women in Ethiopia. 1978-1979.

345. UNICEF — Funding of a survey on socio-economic needs in Addis Ababa by the University of Addis Ababa, School of Social Work. 1977.

K E N Y A

346. UNICEF ATRCW — Indicators of the Integration of Women in Development, Kenya, Liberia, Mali and Tanzania.

347. UNESCO — An analysis in eight countries, Kenya, Morocco, being two in the Africa Region, on the position of women in areas where modern agriculture has been introduced. 1978-1979 - Cost per study: $20,000.00 (3.1.12 UNESCO).

M O Z A M B I Q U E

348. ATRCW — Study of women, law and agrarian reform. In co-operation with African Studies Centre, University Eduardo Mondlane. 1978-79, Ford Foundation.

S O U T H E R N A F R I C A

349. ATRCW OAU — Research on the Impact of Apartheid on Southern African Women. Research will be directed at action that could alleviate the plight of South African Women who suffer the effects of apartheid: Countries involved: South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia.

T A N Z A N I A

350. UNICEF — Research on women's programmes and their impact on children - June-July 1979. Estimated cost $20,200.00.

351. ATRCW — Indicators on the Integration of Women in Development in Tanzania, Liberia and Mali, 1979. Ford Foundation Funding.

352. ATRCW — National Bibliography on Women and Development. Ford Foundation.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

L I B Y A

352. ATRCW — North African Country Reports: Morocco, Tunisia and Libya. 1977-1978.

Funded by: CSDHA

M O R O C C O

354. UNESCO — An analysis for eight countries, Morocco and Kenya being two in the Africa Region, on the position of women in areas where modern agriculture has been introduced.

Field Work: 1978-1979
Cost study $20,000.00 (3.1.12 UNESCO)

355. UNESCO — A study on "Historical Insights for New Population Strategies: Women in Pre-Colonial Morocco: Changes and Continuities." 1977-1981 - $8,000.00.

356. ATRCW — North African Country Reports, Morocco, 1977-1978
Funded by: CSDHA.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

B E N I N

357. UNESCO — A study throughout the country undertaken by the National Commission for UNESCO, on the causes and the number of girl drop-outs from school.

Funded by: UNESCO - $5,000.00 - 1978.

C A P E V E R D E

358. UNICEF — A study of the condition and needs of children in Cape Verde, 0-15 years of age for the preparation of a series of action programmes in 1979.

Cost estimated $50,000.00.

G H A N A

359. ATRCW — A study of the Environment of Traditional Market Places - A pilot project. The expected results are improved market conditions for infants and children particularly the provision of day care facilities.

Funding from VFDW - $12,880.00, 1978-1980.

360. ATRCW — Study of women and agriculture. Rockefeller Foundation. 1978-1979.

$21,000.00 (with Nigeria).

L I B E R I A

361. ATRCW — Indicators of the Integration of Women in Development (Related projects in Kenya, Mali, Tanzania.)

Funded by: Ford Foundation 1977-1978.

M A L I

362. UNESCO — The situation of women and population education. Research, training and activities aimed at the advancement of women. In collaboration with ATRCW, WHO, UNRISD.

Funded by: UNFPA. Budget estimated $250,000.00. 1979-1980.

363. ATRCW — Indicators on the Integration of Women in Development in Related projects in Kenya, Liberia, Tanzania.

Funded by: Ford Foundation, 1979.

N I G E R

364. ATRCW — Study of women and their incorporation in National Development Planning (Nigeria and Cameroon). Completed 1978.

Funded by: VFDW.

N I G E R I A

365. ATRCW — A study on Women and Agriculture, in Nigeria and Ghana. Funded by Rockefeller Foundation 1978-1979. $21,000.00 (with Ghana)

366. ATRCW — Women and the law in Nigeria. Completed 1978. Funded by Ford Foundation.

iv) GREAT LAKES MULPOC (Gisenyi)

R W A N D A)

B U R U N D I)

Z A I R E)

367. ATRCW Study of women and agriculture in the Ruzizi Valley. Incorporation with ECA Ruzizi Valley Development Scheme.

Funded by: VFDW 1979-1980.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

C H A D

368. ATRCW A follow-up on the basis of the findings of a study on the feasibility of projects. 1979.

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL

369. ATRCW Feasibility and project identification studies in 9 countries (Francophone) less-developed. 1980. (for 4 months) Countries involved: Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire, Benin, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali and Guinea.

370. ATRCW Study of the Impact of Transnational Corporation on women and children in selected African countries (Kenya, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal).

Funding requested: VFDW - $56,200.00 - 1979 (3 months).

371. ATRCW Study of the impact of modernization of women in self-employment. Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, 1979-80
Funded by VFDW.

372. ATRCW Bibliography: Regional
Funded by FAO/UNFPA - 1977-1978.

373. ATRCW Study of Girl Drop-outs: Regional
Funded by UNICEF 1977-1978. National case studies (1980)
Funded by Belgian Government.

374. ATRCW A set of simple indicators for the integration of women in development and for measuring women's changing position. To start in Kenya, then, Tanzania, Mali, Liberia.
UNCSDHA - 1977 (for one year) (1.3.7. UNECA).

375. ATRCW — Compilation of directory of women's voluntary organizations. First edition issued 1979.

376. ATRCW — Comparative Legal studies on laws as they affect the roles of African women. 1977-1978 - $8,000.00 (8.1.2 UNECA) VFDW.

377. ATRCW — Surveys of National Machineries in 26 countries. Funded by: UNICEF 1977-78

378. ATRCW — National Bibliographies: Tanzania, Mali, Nigeria, Egypt, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Togo, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana. 1979 - on-going. Funded by Ford Foundation.

379. ATRCW CSDHA — Regional Consultant to do research on Implementation of World Plan of Action in the Africa Region, 1979. Funded by: CSDHA, World Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women.

380. FAO — Preparing guidelines for statistical surveys on women's participation in agriculture. (1.4.7).

381. ILO — Examine and assess the participation of women in economic activities before and after technological change. Research in Somalia, Ethiopia, Upper Volta and Lesotho 1978-1979: $295,000.00 (92 months).

382. ILO — Collect review and present on a comparable basis separate statistical data on women's employment, unemployment and wages, and to analyse the trends and prospects. To be co-ordinated with UN and OECD. 1978-1979 (1.4.6).

383. CSDHA — A study on institutional arrangements for enhancing the the participation of women in development with special emphasis on rural women. In collaboration with FAO, ILO and the regional commissions. 1978-1979 (1.2.11)..

384. CSDHA — Guidelines for the application of monitoring and evaluation system to programmes intended to increase the participation of women in development. In collaboration with ILO, FAO, UNICEF and the regional commissions. 1980-1981 (1.3.12).

385. CSDHA — Developing methodologies to assist Government in collecting and utilizing relevant data to increase women's participation in the development process. 1978-1979 (1.3.6).

386. UNESCO — A comparative analysis of the one-parent family 1977 (1.5.8).

387. UNESCO — In consultation with UN statistical office and other agencies will improve the relevance, scope and comparability of systems for the collection and compilation of data on women. Estimated budget 1977-78: $7,000.00. 1979-1980 - further developments (1.5.12).

388. UNESCO An experimental project concerning the participation of women in the field of rural development - An African country to be selected for studies and research. 1979-1980.

389. UNESCO "The role of women in the national liberation struggle" Research in selected African countries. 1979-1980.

390. UNRISD "Monitoring changes in the Socio-economic situation of women" Countries involved: Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mozambique, Upper Volta, Tanzania and Swaziland.

Estimated cost: $985.500.00.
Funding being sought.

391. ATRCW UNICEF Baseline Research on the Situation of Women and Development in Africa.

Funding being requested.
Estimated cost $43,095.00.
Project duration - 1.5 years.

G. LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

L E S O T H O

392. ATRCW Establishment of National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development - completed 1978.
This was the follow-up of the seminar on the national commissions and women's bureaux held in 1976.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

G A M B I A

393. ATRCW A consultant from the Ghana National Council on Women and Development assisted the Government of Gambia in establishing a National Council on Women and Development. May-August 1979.

T U N I S I A

394. ATRCW Research on Law and Status of Women in Mali and Tunisia,1979.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

L I B E R I A

395. ATRCW Seminar on national machinery for the integration of women in development. 1977.

M A L I

396. ATRCW A seminar on National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux. Took place in Bamako, 17-21 September 1977

397. ATRCW Research on Law and Status of Women in Mali and Tunisia, 1977.

M A U R I T A N I A

398. ATRCW A seminar on National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux took place in Nouakchott, 15-17 May 1977.

N I G E R

399. ATRCW A Seminar on the Establishment of National Commissions and Women's Bureaux took place 3-6 September 1979.

N I G E R I A

400. ATRCW A study on Women and the Law in Nigeria.
Funded by: Ford Foundation 1977-78. Completed and awaiting publication.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

B U R U N D I

401. ATRCW Seminar on National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development. 1977.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

No report on activities regarding legislative and administration at national level has been received.

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

402. ATRCW — Development Co-ordination and Monitoring of Regional Programme for Women. The appointment of a new Regional Adviser and the continued appointment of the Programme Officer for assisting the ATRCW in implementing in general the work programme of ATRCW.
Funding requested: VFDW $139,230.00. 1979 (1 year)
Co-operating Agency. Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Development.

403. ATRCW — Consultant for the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on the Integration of Women in Development in Africa. It is expected that the Consultant will facilitate co-ordination, avoid duplication of efforts and thus render more efficient the efforts to integrate women in development in the Africa Region. (2 years)
Funding requested: VFDW $35,910.00.

404. ATRCW — Regional Law Survey, 1979.

405. CSDHA CPCJS — CSDHA/CPCJS plans to analyse the experience of countries in which substantial progress has been made in recruiting and training women for responsible posts in the administrative of criminal justice; and to propose standards for the equal participation of women in law enforcement, the judiciary and correctional systems. January 1980 - December 1981
Executing dependent on funds (2.1.9).

406. ATRCW — Assistance to the Government of Morocco and Burundi in establishing National Commissions on Women and Development is planned for 1980.

407. ATRCW — Seminars on National Machinery for the Integration of Women in Development and planned for Liberia, Cape Verde, Rwanda, Zaire, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Swaziland. 1980.

II. SPECIAL PROJECTS: - (A) INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICAN MULPOC (Lusaka)

E T H I O P I A

408. ILO ATRCW — Integrated Rural Development. Project with emphasis on specialized skills for Ethiopia and Egypt. Funding by VFDW.

L E S O T H O

409. UNICEF [1/2] Assistance to CARE Village level Small Industries Project July 1977 to June 1983.
UNICEF contribution, 1977-1981 : $160,000.00

M O Z A M B I Q U E

410. FAO Forestry and Forest Industries Development
To initiate comprehensive programmes to develop forestry and forest industries, and to ensure the integration of women into all aspects of the development process.

Financing by: UNDP
Estimated cost $2.05 million from January 1977 for 5 years.

S O M A L I A

411. FAO Integration of Women in Agriculture and Rural Development. Aim: Training of women for the Education Service and to support the Department of Home Economics at the University of Somalia.
FAO will contribute personnel, training and 2 vehicles.

Funding by: Government of Norway $344,200.00. 198-1982.

S W A Z I L A N D

412. FAO Assistance in the Establishment of a Diploma Course in Home Economics at the Swaziland Agricultural College - University Centre.

Financing by: UNICEF and SIDA 1977

413. TCD A pilot Scheme to promote the integration of Women in self-improvement efforts.

T A N Z A N I A

414. UNICEF Assistance with the Wanging'ombe Water Supply.
Approximately 65,000 to 75,000 people in 45 villages will benefit from clean water when project is completed.
Started 1977, expected to be completed 1981.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

A L G E R I A

415. ECA — Socio-economic studies on existing projects aimed at introducing new technologies in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco 1980.

E G Y P T

416. ILO, ATRCW — An integrated Rural Development Project with emphasis on specialized skills for Egypt and Ethiopia.

Funding by: VFDW

M O R O C C O

417. ECA — A study on pilot project for integrated rural development with focus on village technology and handicrafts. 1980.

S U D A N

418. ATRCW, FAO — A Workshop for Rural Women Leaders was held in Khartoum 28 December - 1 March 1979.

Sponsors: Ford Foundation, UNICEF, USAID.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

B E N I N

419. FAO — Reinforcement de la Division de la Vulgarisation Agricole et du programme d'Installation des Jeunes Bureaux.
Assistance in Programme Planning, and in-service training to help young people settle as modern farmers.

Funding by: World Bank,
Estimated cost $593,500.00 - 1977.

420. UNDP — Supported 3 projects by training female extension workers.

C A P E V E R D E

421. ATRCW — Cottage Industries. The project would be developed entirely in cottage industries for women and would include the improvement of techniques for textile products and garments. Estimated Cost $30,000.00. Project not yet approved.

G A M B I A

422. UNDP Rural Water supply project - 1978.

I V O R Y C O A S T

423. UNDP Rural Water supply project - 1978.

L I B E R I A

424. UNIDO Integrated Rural Development Project. The main activities of the project are to provide assistance, training and advisory services for rural industrial entrepreneurs on a continuous basis. Special attention to be given to the development of women entrepreneurs, especially in the fields of distribution and marketing.

Funding: UNDP $397,300.00 and Government $97,000.00
Starting July 1979 for 3 years.

425. FAO Strengthening Agricultural and Forestry Research.
UNDP Education and Training. Aim: to train extension workers in Home and Community Development and to initiate a programme at University level, FAO executed.
Estimated cost $1,454,900.00.

M A L I

426. FAO Assistance in establishing, within the Ministry for Rural Development, Mali, a Central unit which would assist the involvement of women in the various technical development operations.
Activities co-ordinated with IBRD, UNICEF a 3-year project.
Budget - $400,000.00.

427. ATRCW Rural Women's Advisory Service (Mali). An experimental project to be jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Rural Development and the American Friends Service Committee in co-operation with ATRCW. Aim is to improve the earning capacities of low-income rural women.
Funding by: VFDW, $79,000.00 1979-1980 (2 years).

M A U R I T A N I A

428. UNDP Training of rural extension workers. 1978.

N I G E R

429. ATRCW The Settlement of Ex-nomadic Population and Rebuilding of the Environment. It is expected that better adaptation to the new environment and ability to grow crops in an agricultural setting, will result for the women and other members of the newly-settled community farmer nomads. VFDW Funding.

430. UNDP Support for a community development training programme with special emphasis on rural women's problems.

N I G E R I A

431. FAO Home Economics Planning for Rural Development in Nigeria. Assisting the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to plan a home economics extension programme; strengthening and developing curricula in training institutions, and organizing seminars.
Estimated cost $383,200.00, 1977.

S I E R R A L E O N E

432. ATRCW Initial research related to women, improved technology and
FAO increased rice production. April 1978.

T O G O

433. UNIDO Assistance to the National Centre for the Promotion of Small and Medium-scale Enterprises.
UNDP assistance: $695,000 - 1977-1980 (3 years)

434. UNDP Project for Rural Development in the North of Togo. 1978.

U P P E R V O L T A

435. FAO Assistance with Rural Development Programme. Community development activities to be set up in the rural areas, and training of extension workers and village leaders.
Funding by: UNDP, USAID. 1977

436. UNIDO Assistance to small and medium-scale enterprises, particularly in rural sectors.
UNDP - $1,125,016.00 - 1978-1981.

437. UNDP Second phase of the multipurpose project "Equal Aceess of women to education." UNESCO - executed. 1978.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

B U R U N D I

438. UNICEF Promotion féminine for the betterment of women's rural life.
UNDP

439. FAO Institut Technique Agricole du Burundi - Gitega.
UNICEF This school is training the intermediate level agricultural "cadres". It is expected that the co-educational training of extension workers is a step towards rural development in an integrated manner. 15 girls have been admitted to the training centre.
Estimated cost $1,056,406.00.

440. UNDP Training of female extension workers for rural development projects. 1978.

R W A N D A

441. ATRCW An Agricultural Training Workshop is planned for Women in Rwanda and Burundi.

Z A I R E

442. UNDP Assistance with an integrated rural development project which will take full account of women's role and functions.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

C A M E R O O N

443. WORLD BANK The Cameroon Integrated Rural Development Project.
A programme for food crop research, improved cropping system and husbandry, health services and domestic water supplies. The World Bank approved the project in 1978.

C E N T R A L A F R I C A N R E P U B L I C

444. UNDP — Rural Development and the Promotion of Agriculture. The project aims at training extension agricultural workers, assisting women to improve their work and way of life.

Financing by: WFP - $1,485,200.00 1978-1982.

445. TCD — A rural and Community Development Project. 1975.

C O N G O

446. ILO — "Promotion Feminine et Familiale de la Region du Pool et du Platian Koukonya." Aim: To promote the integration of women in development, improve the standard of family life, and the training of personnel.

Funding by: UNFPA - $236,075.00 1976-1978

G A B O N

447. UNDP — A training project for agricultural and extension workers. 1978

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL PROJECTS

448. ATRCW, ECA, FAO — A Study of the role of women in the agricultural sector of the Ruzizi Valley Project, and an examination of existing technologies.

449. ATRCW — Workshop on improving quality of life of rural women for newly liberated Portuguese-speaking African countries: Countries involved: Angola, Guinea Bisseu, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe. Planned for early 1980.

Financing by: SIDA

450. FAO — Women's Programme in Agricultural Banking and Credit in West Africa. An FAO Officer will be assigned to promoting special (rural) banking services within existing institutions to serve the needs of women in Ghana, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone. Approximate cost $190,000.00.

451. UNESCO — A Study on use of communication media and techniques in rural Development. 1977-1978. Activities co-ordinated with FAO, ILO and other agencies. Budget: $161,900.00.

SPECIAL PROJECTS: (B) APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

i) EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA MULPOC (Lusaka)

B O T S W A N A

452. ATRCW UNICEF — Preliminary Study of Appropriate Technology and Income-generating: Botswana and Swaziland.

453. UNDP — Supported 3 projects by training female extension workers.

E T H I O P I A

454. ATRCW — Socio-economic study on improving village water supplies: Funded by UNICEF. 1977-1978.

455. ATRCW — Survey of traditional technologies. Funded by: Ford Foundation/UNICEF. 1977-1978.

K E N Y A

456. UNICEF — Pilot projects for transfer of technology through women's groups in 116 districts. Started 1977 - on-going.

457. ATRCW — Workshops on Transfer of Technology through women's groups. Funded by: UNICEF. 1977-1978.

S W A Z I L A N D

458. ATRCW UNICEF — Preliminary study of Appropriate Technology and Income-generating: Botswana and Swaziland.

T A N Z A N I A

459. UNICEF — Food preservation and storage activities, at village level, and talks of health education and sanitation. Executing body: Government in co-operative with UNICEF and SIDA. Funding by: UNICEF contribution $84,300.00 1979.

ii) NORTH AFRICAN MULPOC (Tangiers)

E G Y P T

460. ATRCW — National Surveys of Existing Technologies (Egypt and Tunisia). Existing technologies which help rural women and the urban poor will be made more widely known and spread to more and

where necessary, improvements will be made to give greater help to the women.
Funding by: VFDW - $9,120.00.

T U N I S I A

461. ATRCW National Surveys of Existing Technologies (Egypt and Tunisia)
Existing technologies which help rural women and the urban poor will be made more widely known and spread to more, and where necessary, improvements will be made to give greater help to the women.
Funding by: VFDW - $9,120.00.

iii) WEST AFRICAN MULPOC (Niamey)

G A M B I A

462. ATRCW Testing intermediate technology in the Gambia and Senegal. 1979.

G H A N A

463. ATRCW Survey of Existing Rural Technologies and Ghana.
It is expected that the survey unit will give as clear a picture as possible of the priority technologies needed to help rural women in the area.
Funding: ATRCW - 1978

I V O R Y C O A S T

464. ATRCW Improving Techniques for Preservation of Smoked Fish.
It is expected that greater numbers of women will learn improved techniques, based on cheap and successful traditional technologies. In co-operation with Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Development, UNICEF and FAO.
Funding by: VFDW $36,138.00 and UNICEF January 1979-81 (2 years)

M A U R I T A N I A

465. ATRCW A Study on nomadic food preservation. 1979 - on-going.
Funding by: VFDW.

N I G E R

466. ATRCW Extraction of Salt. A technology survey under the direction of the Department of Culture 1979.
Funding by: UNICEF and VFDW.

S E N E G A L

467. ATRCW Testing and intermediate technology in the Gambia and Senegal. 1979.

S I E R R A L E O N E

468. ATRCW a) An Oil Press Project
b) Rice Development Project; and
c) Fish Processing.

Funding: UNICEF, VFDW, Ford Foundation. 1979, on-going.

469. ATRCW Survey of Traditional Technologies.
Funded by: UNICEF - 1977 on-going.

470. ATRCW A Demonstration, Testing and Training Unit in Village Technology at the National Training Centre Bo, Sierra Leone.
Executing Agency: ATRCW in co-operation with UNICEF, ITDG.
Funding: VFDW - $35,800.00 proposed starting 1978 for 8 months (thereafter on-going with Government support).

471. ATRCW Effects of Introducing Improved Technology on the Rural Villages - case study of Improved Palm Oil Press. It is expected that village women will be able to produce more palm oil in less time and with less effort and drive more income from processing and selling this commodity.
Funding by: VFDW - $22,890.00. 1979.

U P P E R V O L T A

472. ATRCW Grinding Mill Project. Pilot Project in 32 villages for the introduction of hand-operated grinding mills.
Funding: UNICEF 1977-78.

iv) GREAT LAKES COMMUNITY (Gisenyi)

No projects reported for Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire.

v) CENTRAL AFRICAN MULPOC (Yaounde)

No report on projects received.

REGIONAL AND INTER-REGIONAL PROJECTS

473. ATRCW ILO — Village Technology Workshops.
Two workshops are planned for 1979:

i) For five English-speaking West African countries;
ii) For five French-speaking West African countries.

There are orientation workshops for planners and extension workers. ATRCW in co-operation with Regional, Inter-agency Committee on Women and Development.
Funded by: VFDW.

474. ATRCW — Survey of Traditional Rural Technology in Egypt, Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia.
Funded by: UNICEF, VFDW, 1979.

SPECIAL PROJECT: (C) OTHER IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES, E.G. - HUMAN RIGHTS

S O U T H E R N A F R I C A

475. ATRCW — Legal Defence Fund for Women Victims of Apartheid and Minority Rule in Southern Africa.

Countries involved: South Africa, Namibia, and Southern Rhodesia. It is expected that women who have had very meagre resources available to them will have access to high quality legal assistance in their struggle against colonial domination and apartheid. Co-operating agencies: OAU, PAWO, International Legal Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

Funding: VFDW - $456 000.00. November 1978 - 2 years.

C H A D

476. UNIDO — Industrial Promotion Bureau.
The project is aimed at industrial development in general.
Participating agencies: UNDP, OPE
Funding by: UNDP - $1,640 501.00. 1976-1981

S E N E G A L

477. FAO — Drought relief. UNDP contribution $12,000.00.

478. FAO — Digging 500 wells in rural areas, March 1978.

479. UNESCO Human Rights - Proposes the development of teaching on women's rights as part of human rights programmes. 1979-1985.

480. UNESCO Research on the status of African women under apartheid in Southern Africa and Namibia 1977-78. Publication planned 1979 (23.2.12)

481. UNESCO Research on women's social, economic and political status and role in pre-colonial and colonial Rhodesia as well as in the national liberation movement.
February 1977 - May 1978 - $22,000.00.

482. ATRCW ECA/ATRCW Multinational Programming and Operational Centre.

i) Niamey,
UNDP Funding $280,300.00.

ii) Yaounde
UNDP Funding $247,900.00.

iii) Gisenyi
UNDP Funding $173,350.00.

The purpose of this project is to incorporate into the main MULPOC work programmes activities related to the integration of women in development.

LIST OF THE
MULTINATIONAL PROGRAMMING AND OPERATIONAL CENTRES

i) Eastern and Southern African MULPOC (Lusaka)

Angola
Botswana
Comoros
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Seychelles
Somalia
Southern Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania
Uganda
Zambia

ii) North African MULPOC (Tangiers)

Algeria
Egypt
Libya
Morocco
Sudan
Tunisia

iii) West African MULPOC (Niamey)

Benin
Cape Verde
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia
Mali
Maruitania
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

iv) Great Lakes Community MULPOC (Gisenyi)

Burundi
Rwanda
Zaire

v) Central African MULPOC (Yaounde)

Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon

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AGENCIES

1. ATRCW
2. CSDHA
3. FAO
4. IBRD (WORLD BANK)
5. ICAO
6. ILO
7. TCD
8. UNDP
9. UNFSCO
10. UNFPA
11. UNICEF
12. UNIDO
13. UNRISD
14. UNRWA
15. WFP
16. WHO

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